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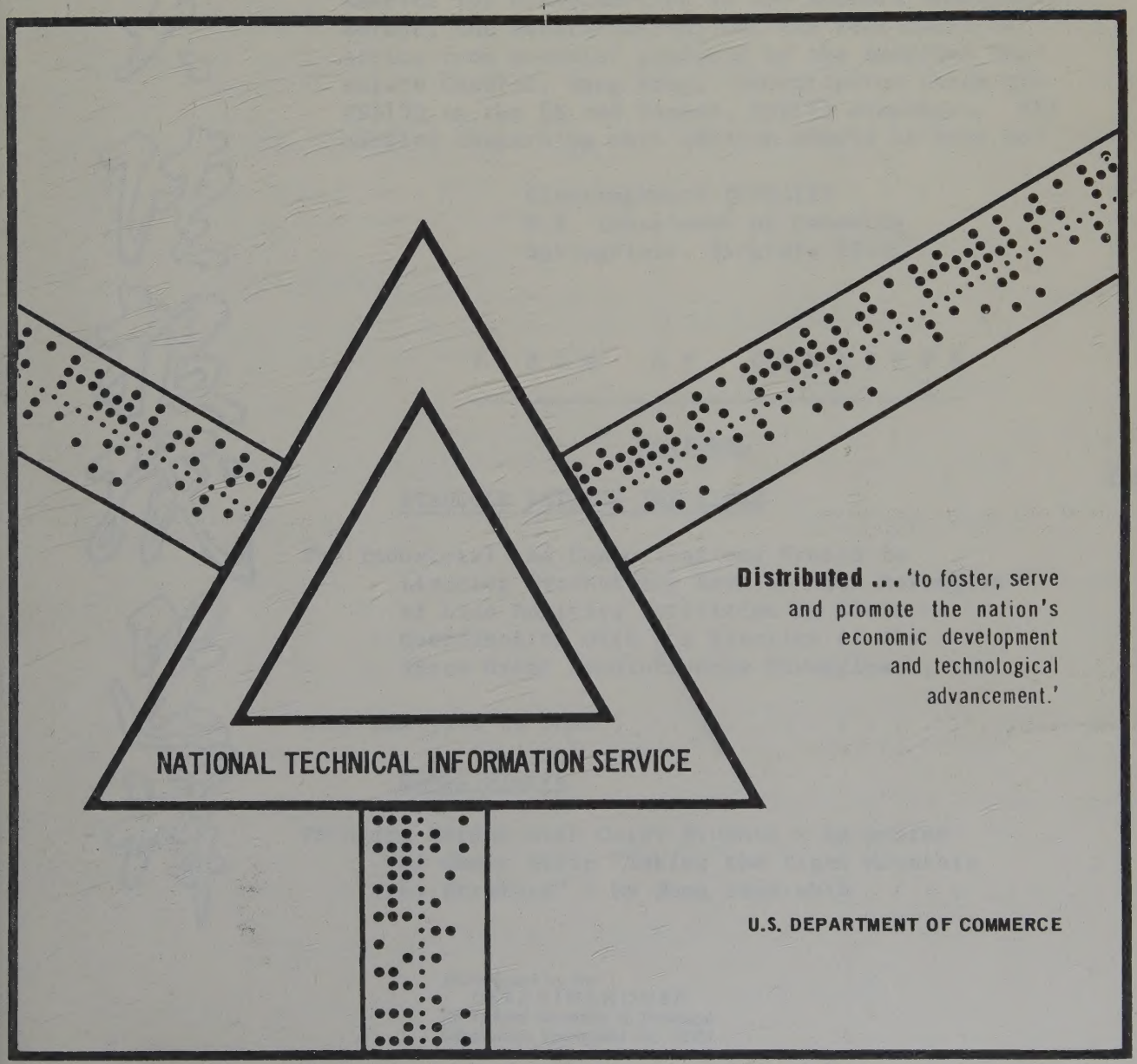
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****
* NATIONAL *
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STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE LINES

The Industrial and Communications Fronts in Liaoning Extensively Develop Mass Movements of Line Analysis Activities in Close Coordination with the Practice of the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles

- This further invigorates the revolution and production in factories, mines and enterprises -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 12, 1970)

A mass movement of analysis of questions with reference to the struggle between the two lines and in close coordination with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles has been launched by Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in Liaoning Province.

The movement is said to be producing good results by raising the consciousness of the workers of the struggle between the two lines and promoting production on the industrial front.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Shenyang, August 11) In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "It is worthwhile to pay attention to historical experience. A line and a viewpoint must be discussed regularly and repeatedly. It will not do to discuss it among a small number of people, we must make it known to everybody among the broad masses of revolutionaries," the Party organizations and revolutionary committees on the industrial and communications fronts at various levels in Liaoning have extensively developed a mass movement of analysis of questions in the light of the struggle between the two lines in close coordination with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. In this way they incessantly heighten the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and masses in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and further invigorate the revolution and production in factories, mines, and enterprises.

Liaoning is an old industrial base. In the past it was comparatively deeply poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Remnant poison of this counter-revolutionary revisionist line was not completely eliminated even after the establishment of revolutionary committees at various levels and was sometimes reflected in the thinking of some people.

During line analysis activities Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels gave a free hand to the masses, grasped fundamental questions such as reliance on the masses or on a small number of people, self-reliance or stretching the hands out for aid, and combination of things native with things foreign or pursuit after things large and foreign, etc., and used Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapon to conduct repeated analyses and discussions in close coordination with the practice of struggle, energetically repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of operating enterprises and guarantee that all enterprises advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Encouraged by Chairman Mao's great teaching "China should make greater contributions to mankind" the broad masses of workers of Anshan Iron and Steel Works proposed to conduct technical innovation and dig out production potentials so as to let Anshan Iron and Steel Mill make greater contributions to socialist construction. As soon as this proposal was brought forth some people thought Anshan Iron and Steel Works had "already been fixed" and its "production had reached the top." So the broad masses of workers developed line analysis on this question under the leadership of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels. They used Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapon to repudiate energetically revisionist black trash such as experts running factories, technology in command, the philosophy of servility to things foreign, and the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace, etc., cleared ideological obstacles in the way of advance, dug out great production potentials and made greater and greater contributions to the socialist construction of the fatherland.

Shenyang Municipal Bearings Works embarked upon the production of a batch of bearings in addition to what was planned. At the beginning plans were formulated by relying upon a small number of people. But as they planned they met with greater and greater difficulties. Finally they drafted a report which demanded a large capital investment, increase of equipment and manpower as well as additional buildings.

Upon discovering this, the masses of workers immediately conducted line analysis. They energetically repudiated the erroneous idea of stretching the hands upward for aid and loving things large and foreign and resolutely decided to accomplish the additional production task by digging out existing potentials. This revolutionary spirit of the workers deeply educated the leadership. Then they led the broad masses to dig out existing potentials. Finally they accomplished the additional production task in an outstanding manner by using the existing personnel without asking the state for increase investment or equipment.

Party organizations and revolutionary committees of the industrial and communications front at various levels follow Chairman Mao's great teaching "We must have comparison before we can differentiate. We must have differentiation before we can struggle and develop" and pay great attention to the development of the mass movement of line analysis activities, select positive and negative types, use positive and negative types to extol the great victories of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and use negative types to uncover and repudiate the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line so as to educate the broad masses of cadres and people more profoundly.

The steel mill of the Penhsi Iron and Steel Company had its No. 9 electric furnace modified last year. But as a result of not having eliminated thoroughly the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of enterprise operation and relying on plans of pursuit after things large and foreign brought forth by a small number of people, the project took more than half a year, cost nearly a million yuan, and yet the furnace still could not begin production.

This year during the reconstruction of No. 5 furnace, however, the broad masses of workers raised aloft the great banner of "Anshan Iron and Steel Works Charter," energetically repudiated counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash such as experts running factories, loving things large and foreign, the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace and the philosophy of servility to things foreign and brought forth a plan of self-reliance and use of simple and primitive methods. They worked hard and skillfully and eventually rebuilt the electric furnace with greater, faster, better and more economical results without asking the state to increase investment and even increased the production of steel by 80 percent.

The positive and negative experience of No. 5 and No. 9 electric furnaces enables the broad masses to realize more clearly what socialism is, what revisionism is, what Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is, what Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line is, and heightens their self-consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The penetrating development of the mass movement of analysis activities has further pushed forward the vigorous forward development of the mass movement of the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought on the industrial and communications front throughout the province. When the broad masses of cadres and people engage in line analysis they actively study and apply Chairman Mao's relevant works in a living manner with questions of line struggle in mind so as to combine more closely the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought with the practice of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and the practice of their own thinking. In this manner they have truly brought about immediate results in learning during struggle and applying during struggle.

During line analysis activities the broad masses of workers of many factories and enterprises including the Shenyang Refinery, the Seamless

Steel Tube Plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, No. 2 Works of Fushun Petroleum Refinery, Talien Crane Works, Fuhsin Mining Administration, Penhsi Iron and Steel Company, etc., persevere in repudiating one of Liu Shao-ch'i's preposterous doctrines, eliminating one of the remnant poisons of the revisionist line and implementing one of Chairman Mao's instructions every time one of Chairman Mao's teachings is studied.

The extensive development of the mass movement of line analysis activities on the industrial and communications fronts in Liaoning has greatly heightened the consciousness of the leadership at various levels and the broad masses of revolutionaries in the struggle between the two lines, further mobilized the socialist activism of the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel, and promoted the continuous increase of industrial production. During the first half of this year the total value of industrial production in the province was increased by 16 percent as compared with the same period last year. Production of all such principal products as steel, steel products, coal, petroleum, transformers, blowers, and various metal cutting machines, etc., was increased by a large margin as compared to the past year. In the meantime new products, new techniques, new processes and new equipment appeared one after another. According to statistics from 11 municipalities alone, including Shenyang, Anshan and Luta, more than 6,000 items of technical innovation have been successfully conducted since the turn of the year.

* * *

Line Analysis Is Good

by

Chi Wei (紀偉)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 10, 1970)

"Line analysis"--analysis of questions with reference to the "struggle between the two lines"--is acclaimed in the following article as a cure for all ills. Line analysis will increase men's consciousness of the need to struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line which still is responsible for all ills and strengthen the revolutionary enthusiasm of workers on the industrial front.

--SCMP Ed.

At present mass movements of line analysis activities which are being conducted extensively on the industrial front have greatly heightened the consciousness of the cadres and masses in the struggle between the two lines, strengthened their self-consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and energetically pushed forward the vigorous development of the movement of production increase and practice of economy.

The worker comrades say: "Line analysis is good. By grasping it we shall be able to change our thinking and the conditions of the factory as well as achieve flying leaps in revolution and production."

Line analysis activities have been developing rapidly and the methods of conducting them are varied. Now such activities are being conducted everywhere from the masses to the leadership and from the primary levels to government offices.

In the meantime such activities have demonstrated their effectiveness everywhere. In some places the masses are mobilized to uncover contradictions, analyze contradictions, look for problems and find out their causes from the struggle of the lines. The workers call this "putting the facts on the line." In other places problems are tackled individually as they arise by making it clear which way of handling it would conform to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and which way of handling it would conform to renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The workers call this "dividing the line as problems arise."

However, both ways proceed from reality, use Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapon to examine problems, analyze problems and differentiate between right and wrong from the height of the struggle between the two lines, develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in coordination with reality, raise the banner, grasp the guideline, and decide on the orientation through

the struggle between the two lines to push forward the three great revolutionary movements and promote the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad and masses of workers.

This mass movement of line analysis activities is a product of the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution which has greatly heightened the consciousness of the working class in our country of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. From the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines on the industrial front in our country and from the historical process of development of their own factories, the broad masses of workers profoundly realize the extreme importance of the struggle between the two lines: "In the final analysis everything is based on the two lines" and "Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the life line of socialist industries and enterprises." When we implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we shall achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in production and construction; but when we deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line we shall suffer from smaller, slower, inferior, and less economical results in production and construction.

This mass movement of line analysis activities is closely connected with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and the living ideas of the cadres and masses. This mass movement also has a strong fighting character. Repeated analysis of the line means repeated use of invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, incessant pushing of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation into penetrating development, repeated study, publicizing, discussion and application among the masses of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the struggle, incessant pushing forward of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought into new upsurges, repeated struggle against self-interest, repudiation of revisionism, firing against bourgeois "self-interest" in the head, practice of mass self-education, incessant promotion of the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squads and masses, repeated conducting of political mobilization in grasping revolution and promoting production, and pushing of revolution and production into one upsurge after another.

In such meetings of line analysis the more we conduct the struggle between the two lines, the higher the consciousness will become, the closer we shall follow Chairman Mao, the more clearly the direction for advance will become, the greater the revolutionary enthusiasm will grow, and we shall dare to discover, invent, create and advance in the three great revolutionary practices.

The truth is indeed precisely so" In localities, enterprises and departments where the mass movement of line analysis activities is well done, the political atmosphere becomes strong, feeling of the masses high, revolutionary enthusiasm intense, and revolution and production advances.

In a tractor plant some of the cadres wanted more investment, more "foreign" equipment and large buildings after it received production orders from the state. The list of their requests became longer and longer and they

pulled down 5,000-odd square meters of old buildings which was still serviceable. But at the end they accomplished neither the production target nor the capital construction target. This brought about great losses and waste.

With a view to this incident the masses of workers used the struggle between the two lines as a guideline to stir up an upsurge in airing their views through debates and big character posters. They repudiated "Liu's poison" of loving things large and foreign and stretching the hands upward for aid. Worker comrades pointed out incisively: "If we want more investment and follow the road of loving things large and foreign, we shall fall into the pit of revisionism." This mass airing and repudiation gave the cadres and masses a profound education in the struggle between the two lines and the guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" advocated by Chairman Mao penetrated deeper in their hearts.

After conducting technical innovations, repairing and making use of old equipment and arming themselves, they finally cut the amount of investment by nearly one half and in the meantime greatly advanced the schedule of building expansion.

Many such vivid examples demonstrated that the mass movement of line analysis is a very good thing which must be conducted!

But there were also people who did not look at it this way. They thought "How can there still be the question of line struggle now that revolutionary committees and new leadership squads have been established after the great proletarian cultural revolution?" or only admitted the existence of the struggle between the two lines outwardly but did not think so in reality and failed to attach importance to it. This is obviously wrong.

We must realize that the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line still has not been thoroughly cleansed from the heads of some people. Since class struggle permeates the entire historical period of socialism, the struggle between the two lines is bound to exist for long periods of time and becames regularly reflected in revolutionary committees. Consequently revolutionary committees must grasp the struggle between the two lines energetically. New people must struggle against old ideas and new squads against erroneous tendencies. We must not think that the struggle between the two lines has been totally solved because revolutionary committees have been set up; or think that there is no more need to heighten our consciousness in the struggle between the two lines further because we have already joined the revolutionary committee. We shall fall back to the "old road" if we slacken the struggle between the two lines.

There are other comrades who have worries about the conduct of the mass movement of line analysis activities, fearing that it will impair the prestige of the revolutionary committee and that the fire may burn themselves. This is an indication of not trusting the masses.

The revolutionary committees which were born amid struggle must be consolidated amid struggle. The prestige of the revolutionary committee too can only be elevated amid struggle, by maintaining close contact with the masses and under the supervision of the masses. Units where line analysis is conducted well demonstrate that: through the mass movement of line analysis the revolutionary committees become firmer, more vigorous, take deeper root among the masses, increase their prestige, and bring about a vigorous political situation.

Chairman Mao taught us: "A correct political and military line is not created and developed naturally and peacefully, but created and developed from struggle." Whether economic construction is done well or not is, in the final analysis, a question of what line is being carried out. In the course of engagement in production and construction we carry out either the correct line or the erroneous line. Without destruction there can be no construction. Without repudiating Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line there can be no true execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Class struggle works as soon as it is grasped. Line struggle produces immediate results. Among such questions of technology, quality, etc., the decisive one is the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. When the line is correct all other questions will be solved automatically.

Leadership of the industrial fronts at various levels must tightly grasp the guideline of the struggle between the two classes and two lines, mobilize the masses, incessantly develop the mass movement of line analysis activities with a view to questions existing in the unit, thoroughly eliminate "Liu's poison" and guarantee that the socialist industries and enterprises advance victoriously along the course of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

* * *

COMIC STRIPS

Painting Heroes with Color Brushes

- In praise of comic strip "Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy"

by

Hung Shan-shih (洪山石)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 5, 1970)

> The following article showers lavish praise on a picture-book Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy which is an adaptation in comic strip form of a "model revolutionary play" of the same name. It claims that the book is very popular with the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as teenage children.--SCMP Ed.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art, Shanghai has recently published "Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy" in comic strip form. The publication of this comic strip has evoked strong response from the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses. They like it very much and acclaim it enthusiastically, saying: "The revolutionary comic strip is good!"

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Revolutionary culture is a powerful weapon for revolution to the masses of people."

The revolutionary model plays, born in the violent struggle between the two lines, are vivid, graphic teaching material for the propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought and a powerful spiritual weapon for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. To make the model revolutionary plays popular among the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses by various means is a very important problem.

While various parts of the country are vigorously popularizing the model revolutionary plays, the comic stripe "Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy" has been published. With full political fervor, powerful strokes of the brush, and pleasing colors, the serial-picture book expresses the revolutionary spirit of the model revolutionary plays, creates the tall image of proletarian hero Yang Tzu-jung whose "breast holds a rising sun," fervently sings the praise of Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of people's war, and accurately and promptly transfers the revolutionary modern Peking opera, "Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy," into serial pictures, and quickly and widely conveys them to the hands of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as revolutionary young people and children. It is a laudable feat! They all say in praise, "Reading the comic strip Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy is like taking a vivid lesson in Mao Tse-tung's thought."

The strong response evoked by the release and publication of comic strip Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy shows that the comic strip is an important means of popularizing model revolutionary plays. A compact picture book of comic strips is simple and easy to understand, and facilitates circulation. One may carry it over mountains and rivers and read it in workshops or agricultural fields. It may be read by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and understood by both old and young. For this reason, it is easily and immediately acceptable to the broad masses of people.

It may be recalled that when the comic strip Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy made its debut in Wen Hui Pao, it was greeted with great excitement. Many people carefully cut it out, put it together in scrap books, and passed it around for all to enjoy. Many more people wrote letters or made telephone calls to the editorial department of the newspaper, expressing enthusiastic praise for the publication and the wish to see the serial pictures in book form.

Was it an accident that publication of the few pictures was so enthusiastically received by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers? The warm reception reflects the fervent love of the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses and revolutionary youths and children for the model revolutionary plays and their yearning to see these plays.

The comic strip is an art form popular with the working people and youths and children. How should this art form be used for the purpose of popularizing model revolutionary drama and to serve the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers? This is a new problem. Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy in comic strip form is a successful experiment in this respect.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All our literature and art is for the masses of the people, first of all for the workers, peasants and soldiers. It is created for and used by them."

Under the control of Chou Yang and his "quartet" in the past, the comic strip position was overrun with poisonous weed and turned into a sink of iniquity, being a paradise for emperors, princes, generals, ministers, talented scholars, great beauties, demons and monsters. Under the smokescreen of "It is beneficial and harmless" and "Indirect service," Chou Yang and his like crammed large quantities of feudal, capitalist and revisionist black stuff into the position of the comic strip, so as to corrupt the soul of the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as youths and children, and clear the way by beating gongs for a capitalist comeback.

Comic strip Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy, by transferring a model revolutionary play into a picture book, has successfully fired the first shot for the complete occupation of the position of comic strips by workers, peasants and soldiers. Reading the comic strip Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy, we workers, peasants and soldiers know that it is something dear to us because it has been created for us. It sings the praise of workers, peasants and soldiers, creates images of proletarian heroes, and gives comic strips a new face.

The pictures were compiled and drawn generally on the basis of the October 1969 production version of the revolutionary modern Peking opera Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy and the actual stage production of the play. It was re-created on the basis of the principle of "three prominences" (i.e., prominencing good characters of all characters in a play, prominencing heroes among the good characters, and prominencing the principal heroes among the heroic characters). It thus preserves the main achievements of the written play and its stage production, and successfully creates the heroic image of Yang Tzu-jung.

In the scene "Fighting the Tiger and Going Up the Mountain," the spectacular "horse dance" of Yang Tzu-jung is represented in a series of three pictures which show Yang Tzu-jung's heroic manner: Tall and large pine trees flash past him; golden rays of the sun filter through the trees and fall on his path; braving the wind and snowstorm, and riding over hill and dale on his horse, Yang Tzu-jung sings aloud.... These splendid pictures profoundly reveal Yang Tzu-jung's heroic character: "His heart is red like fire; his will is strong like steel.

In the scene "Giving Information as a Ruse," Yang Tzu-jung gazes with longing at the distance and, thinking of his comrades-in-arms, sings heroically, "Every word of the Party is guarantee of victory. Mao Tse-tung's thought forever shines." At that moment the red sun rises, and its rays turn the mist-enveloped hills red. With these beautiful pictures the comic strip sings with fervor the praise of Mao Tse-tung's thought that nourishes the hero.

Faithful to the written play and to the actual stage production, the pictures, adopting the traditional method of expression of the comic strip, tightly grasp the material provided by the written play, recreate with creative power and imagination, and put by all means the most important hero in a prominent position.

In the scene "Laying Down the Plan," and in the part in which the chief of staff relates the history of Yang Tzu-jung, the method of "a picture within a picture" is used, depicting by artistic means Yang Tzu-jung's heroic feats of "demolishing the enemy fort" and "capturing Lüan P'ing," and brightly and vividly showing Yang Tzu-jung's revolutionary heroism of "Turning the red hearts of fire into a sharp sword that kills the evil and the stubborn" and his strong belief that he will kill the stubborn enemy.

In picture No. 67 a method that approximates the close-up in cinematography is used to give prominent treatment to Yang Tzu-jung's heroic image. See, Yang Tzu-jung, facing the rising sun, is agitated but full of heroic determination. The hero stretches his hands out of the picture frames. His right hand, holding a horsewhip, is stretched backward as if it is holding a sharp sword with which he vows to kill the evil and the stubborn. His left hand is at the same time stretched forward as if greeting the spring breeze, giving expression to his great revolutionary wish of "willing to see the red flag fluttering in the wind in all the five continents and the four seas." In the background are red plum blossoms in full bloom,

symbolizing Yang Tzu-jung's great communist ideal of "tapping the fountain of happiness of ten thousand generations for the people." It is really splendid and apt.

While highlighting the principal heroic character Yang Tzu-jung, comic strip Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy also carefully delineates the heroic character of the chief of staff, Li Yung-ch'i, and Hsiao Ch'ang-pao, thus giving the principal hero effective support. In treating the bad characters, emphasis is placed on deep exposure of their reactionary nature and inevitable doom, lending contrast to the principal hero from the opposite side.

Many of the veteran master workers unanimously said, "We like to read such a comic strip. The more we read it, the more we like it." "Yang Tzu-jung is well drawn. Reading such a comic strip fills us with energy."

Painting heroes with color brushes! The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as revolutionary youths and children earnestly hope that revolutionary art workers, while integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and ceaselessly remolding their own world outlook, will take up red painting brushes and turn the splendid model revolutionary plays into pictures, create the heroic images of Li Yü-ho, Kuo Chien-kuang, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing and others, and produce, for the sake of popularizing the model revolutionary plays and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, still more new works worthy of our great age!

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English : Peking, Aug. 14, 1970)

comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission, and the government economic delegation of the people's republic of albania he is leading arrived here by special plane today on a friendly visit, at the invitation of the chinese government.

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, and thousands of revolutionary people in the capital were at the airport to give a warm welcome to comrade kellezi and members of the delegation kico ngjela, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of trade, shinasi dragoti, minister of construction, pupo shyti, vice-president of the state planning commission and xhorxhi robo, alternate member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and albanian ambassador to china, as well as comrades from the group of albanian experts.

the national flags of china and albania flew over the airport today. with profound proletarian revolutionary feelings for the fraternal albanian people cherished by the chinese people, the crowd gathered at the airport to give a warm welcome to the heroic albanian comrades-in-arms from the forefront of anti-imperialism and anti-revisionism. they held the portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and streamers inscribed with "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and albania exclamation" "imperialism, revisionism and reaction are doomed to fail exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation" and other slogans.

when kellezi and the other albanian comrades alighted from the plane amidst the beating of drums and gongs, li hsien-nien and other comrades stepped forward and warmly shook their hands and embraced them. then kellezi and the other albanian comrades walked round to meet the welcoming crowds who waved the national flags of china and albania and bouquets, and repeatedly shouted "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" "enver-mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung-enver". the welcoming crowds enthusiastically cheered albania's great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction, voiced resolute support to the three indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and to the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, and expressed their determination to unite with the people throughout the world and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. revolutionary artists performed the "china-albania friendship dance" to the strains of the song "we are genuine friends".

the albanian comrades-in-arms repeatedly waved to the crowd in acknowledgment. comrade kellezi happily walked to the midst of the welcoming crowds and shook hands with them cordially.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the envoys of the heroic albanian people from the "land of mountain eagles" were leading members of organizations concerned li chiang, lai chi-fa, chiao kuan-hua, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, wang an-chi, cheng yi-shan, liu ta-yu, hsieh huai-teh, chang wen-tien, lin tse-sheng, sun hsiao-feng, chien cheng-ying, chen wei-chi, yen ching-ti, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, li lien-ching and kao lu, and chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania.

han tsung-cheng, deputy director of a bureau of the chinese commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and jovan anconi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in china, who had gone to shanghai specially to welcome the delegation, arrived here on the same plane.

also present at the airport were spiro rusha, member of the albanian government economic delegation and commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in china, other comrades of the albanian embassy and albanian experts and trainees in peking.

on its departure from shanghai today by special plane, the albanian government economic delegation led by comrade kellezi was seen off at the shanghai airport by comrades wang hung-wen and wang hsiu-chen, members of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Albanian Government Economic Delegation Led by Comrade Kellezi

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1970)

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, this evening gave a banquet, warmly welcoming the albanian government economic delegation led by comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission.

when abdyl kellezi, kico ngjela, shinasi dragoti, pupo shyti, xhorxhi robo, spiro rusha and other albanian comrades entered the banquet hall in the company of li hsien-nien and other chinese comrades, they were given a rousing standing ovation.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms were elated and felt closer to each other at the happy get-together taking place at a time when the revolutionization movement of albania is advancing victoriously, the great proletarian cultural revolution of china has won great victories and the situation of world revolution is excellent. toasts were drunk to the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of

china and albania, to the constant development of the relations of mutual assistance and cooperation between china and albania, to still greater victories in albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction, to the health of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and the closest friend of the albanian people, and to the health of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and the closest friend of the chinese people.

comrade li hsien-nien and comrade kellezi made speeches full of revolutionary enthusiasm at the banquet. both speeches (full text to be released separately) aroused rounds of enthusiastic applause.

attending the banquet were comrades from the albanian embassy in china and albanian experts and trainees now in peking.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned li chiang, lai chi-fa, chiao kuan-hua, li yao-wen, chen teh-ho, wang an-chu, cheng yi-shan, liu ta-yu, hsieh huai-teh, chang wen-min, lin tse-sheng, sun hsiao-feng, chien cheng-ying, chen wei-chi, yen ching-ti, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, li lien-ching, han tsung-cheng, han hsu and kao lu, as well as chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Albanian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech by vice-premier li hsien-nien at the banquet in honour of the albanian government economic delegation led by comrade abdyl kellezi:

dear comrade abdyl kellezi,
dear comrades of the albanian government economic delegation,
comrades and comrades-in-arms:

first of all, on behalf of the communist party of china, and the chinese government and people, i express a warm welcome to the albanian government economic delegation led by comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission. comrade abdyl kellezi and the other comrades of the delegation have been to china many times and are our old comrades and comrades-in-arms. as we meet here again in a happy get-together today, we are particularly happy and feel closer to each other.

the albanian government economic delegation has come to china at a time when the albanian revolutionization movement is advancing victoriously, the chinese great proletarian cultural revolution has won great victories and the situation of the world revolution is excellent. you have brought to us the good news and good experience of albania in winning brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the great marxist-leninist, the heroic albanian people are making big strides forward on the great road of socialism. the sustained and deep-going development of the revolutionization movement, which is of

great significance, has greatly raised the political consciousness of the people, promoted the revolutionization of people's thinking and powerfully propelled the development of the socialist construction. adhering to the line of maintaining independence and taking the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, the albanian people, with soaring revolutionary drive, are fulfilling and overfulfilling the fourth five-year plan and are ushering in the fifth five-year plan with full confidence. we feel happy and are inspired by the tremendous achievements scored by the fraternal albanian people.

the albanian party of labour and the albanian people and government under the leadership of their great leader comrade enver hoxha, resolutely standing at the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist forefront, have waged heroic and staunch struggles against u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism. the albanian people and government have resolutely condemned u.s. imperialism for its crimes of invading cambodia and expanding its war in indo-china, resolutely supported the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. albania is one of the first countries to recognize the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea headed by samdech norodom sihanouk. the albanian people and government have resolutely supported the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, and made convincing exposures of the plot of middle-east munich hatched by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism. the albanian party of labour and people have resolutely exposed and condemned social-imperialism for its criminal actions of interference, control, intimidation and aggression against the east european countries and the betrayal of the interests of the people of these countries, and supported the people of the east european countries in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty. all these have made great contributions to defending marxism-leninism and propelling the world revolutionary struggle, and won praise and admiration from the revolutionary people of the world. the chinese people are proud to have the fraternal albanian people as their close comrades-in-arms.

it was on the eve of china's great proletarian cultural revolution when comrade kellezi accompanied comrade mehmet shehu on a visit to china four years ago. the great proletarian cultural revolution of our country has now won great victories and comrades of the albanian delegation can see for yourselves the changes taken place in different fields in this great proletarian cultural revolution. holding high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and following the great leader chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the chinese people are now making efforts to "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war", "carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously" and have brought about a vigorous new upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction. during our great proletarian cultural revolution, the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and the albanian government and people have given us tremendous support. here we again express our heartfelt thanks.

comrades and comrades-in-arms:

our great leader chairman mao has recently pointed out, "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." this brilliant thesis of chaiman mao's has pointed out the direction forward for the people of the world. a high tide of the struggle against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs is rising throughout the world. we are having more and more friends. the united front of the world people against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs is growing stronger and stronger. the two so-called "super powers" have landed themselves in an unescapable predicament. no matter what political manoeuvres they may resort to, they can not possibly save themselves from their doomed failure and can only expose still further their ferocious faces in their vain attempt to divide up the world, heighten the consciousness of the people of the world and accelerate their own destruction.

comrades and comrades-in-arms:

in the common struggle against imperialism and revisionism and in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania have all along been the closest comrades, brothers and comrades-in-arms who consistently support and inspire each other, work in close cooperation and fight shoulder to shoulder. just as comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, has pointed out, "we are inseparable brothers and comrades-in-arms. our unity is steel-like." with the daily strengthening of the revolutionary friendship between china and albania, the economic and technical cooperation between our two countries has constantly developed, and the cooperation between us is the genuine mutual assistance and cooperation between friends and comrades and fully embodies the new-type relationship among socialist countries based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it is doubtless that the current visit to china of the albanian government economic delegation headed by comrade kellezi will certainly augment the militant friendship and fraternal cooperation between the chinese and albanian peoples. we are convinced that under whatever circumstances the chinese and albanian peoples will always be united, fight together and win victory together, and strive for the burial of imperialism, revisionism and reaction once and for all and for the establishment of a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without the system of exploitation exclamation

now i propose a toast

to the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania,

to the constant development of the relations of mutual assistance and cooperation between china and albania,

to still greater victories in albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction,

to the health of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and the close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade kellezi and all the other comrades of the albanian government economic delegation,

to the health of comrade ambassador robo and all the other albanian comrades, and

to the health of the comrades and comrades-in-arms present.

Speech by Comrade Kellezi at Banquet Given by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission, at the banquet given by premier li hsien-nien this evening in honour of the albanian government economic delegation:

dear comrade li hsien-nien,
dear comrades, respected friends,

we the government economic delegation feel very happy to have the opportunity to visit the great people's china and come into the midst of our brothers and comrades-in-arms. as soon as our delegation stepped onto your glorious motherland we were given very warm and cordial reception. comrade li hsien-nien spoke so warmly of our people, our party and our country at the grand banquet this evening. all this vividly embodies the pure militant friendship and unbreakable marxist-leninist unity that link together our two fraternal peoples, two marxist-leninist parties and two socialist countries. please allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express the most heartfelt thanks and the warmest revolutionary greetings of the albanian people and their party of labour, the government of the people's republic of albania and comrade enver hoxha, the respected and beloved leader of our people, to you, and through you, to the great 700 million chinese people and their glorious communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the closest friend of the albanian people.

the great and eternal friendship which links the albanian people together with the great chinese people is as firm as rock and as transparent as crystal. this friendship is based on immortal marxist-leninist and proletarian internationalist principles and is founded and forged by our two marxist-leninist parties and our leaders comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha in the common struggle of building socialism in their countries and in the struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism and for the victory of socialism and the revolutionary cause throughout the world.

our delegation has come to the people's republic of china for a visit at a time when the great chinese people, under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party with the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung as its head, have won magnificent and brilliant victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

a decisive victory has been won in the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by comrade

mao tsetung, which is of great importance at home and internationally. it marks the complete triumph of chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line over liu shao-chi's bourgeois counter-revolutionary line. this is a great political revolution in which hundreds of millions of revolutionary people in china support and grasp chairman mao tsetung's great revolutionary marxist-leninist thinking, plunge into the fierce class struggle to block the way to the rise of revisionism and capitalist restoration in china, and win decisive victory. holding high the undefilable banner of the chinese revolution and socialism, they spare no efforts to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat to ensure that china will never change its bright red colour, and deal mortal blows at the enemy, thus frustrating and smashing all dangerous conspiratorial plots of u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and all reaction which attempt to capture the chinese bulwark from within. this is a great victory not only for the destiny of revolution and socialism in china, but also for the destiny of revolution and socialism in the world as a whole. the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party which is of historic significance, has opened up a more magnificent vista for the future of the chinese people and the chinese communist party. the ninth party congress has summed up the tremendous achievements in the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is a congress of vitality, unity and victory.

under the leadership of the party, the broad masses armed with chairman mao tsetung's great revolutionary thinking are displaying soaring enthusiasm and unprecedented ardour in carrying out the grand programme of the ninth party congress and its historic resolutions, thereby winning new successes in party consolidation, in deepening the struggle-criticism-transformation and in carrying on the cultural revolution in education and other spheres of the superstructure.

guided by the general line of "achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the great strategic concept "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the masses, the working class, the fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and the revolutionary cadres of china are plunging themselves in the fight with all-out efforts and soaring enthusiasm. they have performed and are performing miracles in socialist construction and socialist revolution and are turning their great motherland into a strong socialist country. today, an advanced and modern industry, a collectivized socialist agriculture and a proletarian science and technology which serve the interests of the people, socialism and revolution and are advancing in ever greater strides, thereby shaking the world with their successes, are constantly developing in the people's republic of china. china has the strength of self-defence that is able to give at any time due-punishment to any aggressor and aggressor bloc. she has become a nuclear power and a great power in space science. the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite is a brilliant victory for the proletarian revolutionary line of the chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung's marxist-leninist thinking. it marks a good beginning for china's development of space science and technology. at the same time, it is a heavy blow to the plots of imperialism and revisionism against china, socialism and revolution.

the albanian people and their party and government feel extremely happy at the brilliant achievements scored by the talented chinese people and wish them still greater victories

so that the people's republic of china will become still stronger, still greater and more impregnable. today, the people's republic of china is the bulwark of the world revolution and socialism, the most resolute supporter of the national liberation revolutionary struggles of the world people, the staunch fighter against imperialism headed by the u.s. and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism, and the invincible standard-bearer of marxism-leninism. it is precisely because of this that we maintain that defending the people's republic of china in an all-round way means defending the revolution and defending the proper interests of the people of the whole world. only the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries of all countries take the people's republic of china as a thorn in the side. they formed the notorious soviet-u.s. counter-revolutionary alliance and engineered all sorts of plots against china. but, all this will, as in the past, meet ignominious defeat in the face of the powerful strength of the chinese giant.

comrade enver hoxha has pointed out: "we advise our enemies not to err in their judgement, not to entertain vain illusions towards that powerful socialist country, if they do not want to smash their head." no force in the world can in the least check or obstruct china's victorious advance along the road of socialism and revolution. the imperialist and revisionist enemies try to distort the reality of china. but china is an all-illuminating sun which will never extinguish, and a tremendous, brilliant source of encouragement to the revolutionary people and marxist-leninists the world over. the people's republic of china has all along adhered to her principled, firm and unswerving stand in supporting the struggle of all peoples. it is shown in china's stand as regards the vietnamese people's struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the events in cambodia after the coup d'etat and u.s. imperialist aggression against the cambodian people, the armed struggle waged by the laotian people, etc. chairman mao tsetung has pointed out in his solemn statement on may 20, 1970: "the chinese people firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys." chairman mao tsetung's historic statement is a new inspiration to the world's people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

owing to the new plot against the arab peoples jointly hatched by u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism and embodied in the rogers plan, the situation in the middle east has become all the more tense. through this conspiratorial plot, the two "super powers" attempt to split the arab countries, suppress the struggle of the arab peoples, quell the revolutionary flames of palestine, divide their spheres of influence in the middle east so as to place these countries completely under the control of imperialism and revisionism. however, this great political swindle which has evoked strong indignation among the arab peoples and all peace-loving people the world over, will end in ignominious failure. it is because the destiny of the people in the middle east is decided on by the arab people themselves who continue to persist in their armed struggle against israeli aggression.

our two countries and two peoples strongly condemn this dangerous plot and firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle to liberate their territories and win legitimate rights.

soviet revisionism is colluding with u.s. imperialism to conduct frenzied counter-revolutionary activities in europe,

the near east, asia and other parts of the world. of late, it signed a treaty of non-aggression with the revanchists in bonn, thereby making a new step forward on the road of imperialist aggression plans. the moscow renegade clique attempts to expand the bridge of collusion with the west so that it can free itself from europe and concentrate its strength on other areas, particularly opposing the people's republic of china in asia. it undertakes new acts of betrayal to the detriment of the interests of the democratic republic of germany, of the german people and of the great cause of the world's people. we strongly condemn this new imperialist-revisionist plot. we are convinced that this plot will inevitably meet with thorough defeat as did all other plots against the freedom-loving people of the world and for carving up spheres of influence.

dear comrades,

our visit is made at a time when the albanian people throughout the country, old and young, are being mobilized on an unprecedented scale to put the party's proletarian politics to the fore and everywhere work with high revolutionary spirit in order victoriously to fulfil ahead of time the tasks set by the party's fifth national congress and the fourth five-year plan. the mass movement for revolutionizing all aspects of the national life, the movement for shock work with concentrated efforts launched by our labouring people and the mass movement for electing the organs of people's power and the people's courts at all levels scheduled on september 20 this year, have given rise to a new high tide in albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction and propelled them forward.

the fifth five-year plan (1971-1975) sets for our country still greater tasks and opens still more brilliant vistas. it will mark a step forward by our country in developing the productive forces, developing industry and agriculture still further and deepening the ideological and cultural revolution.

under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, our people will certainly fulfil as they did before these very great tasks triumphantly with pick in one hand and rifle in the other and through self-reliance. the albanian people have constantly received tremendous internationalist support and assistance from the great chinese people and the fraternal people's republic of china in the socialist construction of albania. the dozens of new industrial projects built in our country's fourth five-year plan are all engraved with the unbreakable friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples and are also an immortal milestone of such friendship. now, please allow me to express our profound gratitude and most sincere thanks to the fraternal chinese people, the communist party of china and chinese government and to comrade mao tsetung, the invaluable friend of our people, for the past and present disinterested international assistance to the albanian socialist construction.

there has been unprecedented development of the all-round, fraternal friendship and relations of cooperation between our two countries based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has set a brilliant example for the kind of relationship among socialist countries regardless of their size, economic strength and population.

we believe that our delegation's present visit will be a new contribution to the further enhancement of the unbreakable friendship and our relations of close cooperation in all fields.

our two parties, two countries and two peoples will always remain united and support and encourage each other. comrade mao tsetung has stated: "china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked.... come what may, our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together." to secure victory in the cause of marxism-leninism and socialist revolution, we will march forward side by side in the struggle against imperialism headed by the u.s. and against modern revisionism headed by the soviet revisionist renegade clique.

dear comrades and respected friends, please allow me to take this opportunity to propose toasts

to the great and unbreakable militant friendship between the albanian people and the great 700 million chinese people,

to the talented and heroic people and the glorious communist party of china,

to the health of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, the most respected friend of our people, and the outstanding marxist-leninist,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao, the close comrade-in-arms of comrade mao tsetung,

to the government of the chinese people's republic and to the health of comrade chou en-lai,

to the health of comrade li hsien-nien and the other members of the delegation,

to the health of all comrades present here, and

to the victory of marxism-leninism.

CAMBODIA

Statement of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1970)

the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement on august 11 declaring that all decrees and decisions, treaties and conventions adopted or signed by the lon nol-sirik matak clique are illegal and null and void. the statement reads in full as follows:

Statement of the royal government of national union of cambodia

the royal government of national union of cambodia reaffirms that:

1) in his solemn declaration of march 23, 1970, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, has proclaimed the irrevocable dissolution of the lon nol government and the two chambers of parliament which have betrayed their constitutional oaths and the constitution of the kingdom.

he urged the cambodians and foreign residents in cambodia not to recognize or respect the decrees (kret and prakas), laws (kram), orders, messages, circulars, trials, decisions of all categories and sentences, which have been or will be made by the lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng group and their accomplices or hirelings.

2) in its proclamation of may 4, 1970, the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea has made public its decision to respect all the international treaties, accords and conventions which cambodia had signed before march 18, 1970.

consequently, the royal government of national union of cambodia does not and will not recognize the bilateral or international treaties, conventions and accords in whatever form, concluded or extended since march 18, 1970 between the fascist lon nol-sirik matak clique and foreign governments or international organizations and establishments.

peking,
august 11, 1970

Patriotic Cambodian Students and Embassy Secretary in Prague Declare Joining United Front of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1970)

the patriotic cambodian students studying in prague and isoup ghanty, secretary of the cambodian embassy there, occupied the royal embassy of cambodia on august 10 and declared joining the national united front of kampuchea, according to the report from prague.

after the occupation, they barred the entry of the agents of the lon nol-sirik matak clique into the embassy and announced that it has come under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea with cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman.

at a press conference he held in prague on august 10, isoup ghanty denounced the lon nol-sirik matak clique as the puppets of u.s. imperialism and declared his support for the national united front of kampuchea headed by samdech norodom sihanouk.

a press communique issued at the press conference condemned the lon nol-sirik matak clique for illegally usurping the right to represent the khmer people. the communique said that this clique has betrayed the cause of the khmer people, colluded with u.s. imperialism and the puppet cliques in south viet nam and other places and sowed war and poverty in the neutral and independent kingdom of cambodia.

the communique added: the khmer people are determined to struggle for the liberation of their country from the dictatorship of the lon nol-sirik matak clique so as to establish a people's democratic government under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea.

Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth Sends Telegram to Isoup Ghanty

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1970)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sent a telegram on august 11 to isoup ghanty, secretary of the cambodian embassy in czechoslovakia, extending very warm congratulations on his joining the n.u.f.k.

the telegram reads:

"in the name of the n.u.f.k. and its chairman samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, and in my own name, i am glad to extend to you and all the khmer students in czechoslovakia my very warm congratulations on the occasion of your joining the n.u.f.k., and to give you my firm support to your acts of patriotism and courage."

Statement of Cambodian Royal Government of National Union Warmly Welcomes Cambodian Students, Secretary of Embassy in Czechoslovakia Joining NUFK

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1970)

the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement yesterday warmly welcoming and resolutely supporting the patriotic actions of the cambodian students in czechoslovakia and isoup ghanty, secretary of the cambodian embassy there, in joining the national united front of kampuchea. the statement reads in full as follows:

statement of the royal government of national union of cambodia

on august 10, 1970 in prague, the patriotic cambodian students and secretary of the embassy isoup ghanty occupied the chancellery of the royal embassy of cambodia, forbade the agents of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc than fascist clique from entering into it, and put it under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, as its chairman.

the royal government of national union of cambodia highly appreciates this courageous and exemplary act of the quasi-totality of our compatriots living in the socialist republic of czechoslovakia. this is a new political victory of the n.u.f.k. together with the recent and numerous military, political and diplomatic victories won by our people, our national liberation army and our government, this victory shows the complete isolation and total failure of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc than traitorous clique in the pay of the u.s. imperialists.

the royal government of national union wishes to extend its very warm congratulations to these valiant patriots who have boldly and successfully organized this battle on the

political front. it welcomes them with enthusiasm and satisfaction to the national united front of kampuchea. it assures them of full solicitude and its total support in the pursuit of their patriotic struggles against the u.s. imperialists and their saigon, bangkok and other puppets, and against the clique of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc than.

the royal government of national union of cambodia calls on all khmer patriots, wherever they may be, to further develop more fearlessly and at all times the multiform actions in the interests of the national united front of kampuchea.

our cause is just exclamation

our victory is certain exclamation

august 13, 1970 peking

CHINA AND CANADA

Patriotic Chinese Residents in Canada Give Welcome Party for Chinese Freighter Crew

(NCNA-English Vancouver, Aug. 13, 1970)

more than 400 patriotic chinese residents in vancouver, canada, gave a grand party yesterday evening to warmly welcome the crew of the freighter "dong feng" (east wind) sailing from their socialist motherland. some progressive canadian friends also attended the party.

the 10,000-ton class ocean-going freighter "dong feng" which was designed and built all by china herself, docked at the port of vancouver, on the west coast of canada, on the afternoon of august 10.

at 6 p.m. yesterday, overseas chinese beating drums and gongs lined the street in chinatown here to welcome their compatriots from the motherland. wearing chairman mao badges and holding copies of "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", the "dong feng" crew entered the hall amidst the playing of "tungfanghung (the east is red)".

li jen, representative of the patriotic chinese residents here, made a welcoming speech at the party. he said, "in the past we overseas chinese living far away from our homeland, had undergone much suffering, all because of the oppression by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. the great leader chairman mao led the chinese people to throw off these three big mountains and founded the new china in 1949. since then the chinese people have stood up and we chinese living abroad have also stood up."

on behalf of the crew, wang hsi-cheng, political commissar of "dong feng", thanked the patriotic overseas chinese. he cited many facts to show that the birth of the 10,000-ton class ocean-going freighter was a glorious fruit of the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. his speech greatly inspired the patriotic overseas chinese present. concluding

his speech, he said: "let us unite on the basis of mao tsetung thought and fight against our common enemy exclamation we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation victory surely belongs to us exclamation"

representatives of patriotic chinese residents in eastern canadian cities and the united states and progressive foreign friends also spoke at the party. they presented banners and bouquets to the "dong feng" crew.

an artistic performance singing praises of the great leader chairman mao and of invincible mao tsetung thought was given by patriotic chinese youth and teenagers residing in vancouver and the "dong feng" crew.

an atmosphere of great affection prevailed throughout the party, hosts and guests time and again cheered: "long live the great people's republic of china exclamation" and "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation"

CHINA AND CONGO

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to President Marien Ngouabi Warmly Greeting Congolese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo and president of the state council, warmly greeting the national day of the people's republic of the congo. the message reads in full as follows:

brazzaville

his excellency major marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo and president of the state council,

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of the congo, i extend, on behalf of the chinese government and people, my warm congratulations to your excellency and to the congolese government and people.

under the leadership of your excellency, the congolese government and people have resolutely safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty, repeatedly frustrated the counter-revolutionary subversive plots of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, actively supported the struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and have thus made useful contribution to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people express admiration for the spirit of the congolese government and people in defying brute force and daring to struggle. we wholeheartedly wish that you will continuously achieve new victories on your march forward.

the chinese and congolese people have always supported and sympathized with each other in the common revolutionary struggle. i am deeply convinced that the profound friendship between our

two peoples and the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will certainly be further strengthened and developed in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of
china,

august 14, 1970 peking

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan Becomes Outpost Base for US Imperialism in Aggression in Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1970)

u.s. imperialism has turned the whole japan into an outpost base as well as a logistics base in its aggression against asia under the signboard of so-called "return of okinawa" and "readjustment" of its bases abroad.

it was reported that u.s. imperialism has further reinforced its military bases in japan since last march when it engineered the reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia and expanded its war of aggression to the whole of indo-china. u.s. b-52 bombers at kadena base in okinawa wantonly bombed the indo-chinese region twice a day. warships of the u.s. 7th fleet participating in the war of aggression in indo-china kept moving in and out at yokosuka, sasebo and other naval bases. in march, april and july this year, u.s. aircraft carriers "constellation", "coral sea" and "shangri la" intruded into yokosuka harbour one after another. the number of u.s. warships stationed at sasebo naval base has increased by 50 per cent as compared with two years ago. according to japan's kyodo news agency, the u.s. senate armed services committee announced on july 8 that some 8,000 marines of the 7th fleet who had participated in the war in viet nam, were waiting for further orders in the military bases in japan proper and okinawa. u.s. secretary of the army stanley r. resor disclosed that the united states is planning to turn okinawa into a central supply base for the u.s. troops in the pacific. the u.s. defence department announced on june 5 that u.s. logistics departments in the far east will move from hawaii to okinawa so as to carry out concentrated supply for all the u.s. aggressor troops stationed in japan, south korea and southeast asia. william c. westmoreland, chief of staff of the u.s. army, made a statement in okinawa not long ago to the effect that even after the "return of okinawa" in 1972, the strategic importance of the u.s. bases in okinawa in the western pacific would never be reduced, that the second ammunition depot of the u.s. army in okinawa played an important role in the viet nam war and that its capacity of making supply to the western pacific area was under study. giant c5a galaxy transports were reported to have been used by the u.s. authorities to transport large numbers of aggressor troops and war materials from the united states to okinawa. the u.s. military authorities also planned to appropriate about 60 million dollars in the coming five years to expand ground installations and other projects in japan so as to station such transports. not only guided missiles, b-52 bombers, nuclear submarines, but also

large quantities of nuclear weapons and tens of thousands of tons of lethal gas and bacteriological weapons of all kinds are in store at the u.s. imperialist military bases in okinawa.

facts show that the so-called "adjustment" of the u.s. imperialist military bases in japan means reduction only in number but enormous reinforcement and concentration of the bases in fact.

while strengthening its military bases in okinawa, u.s. imperialism is speeding up the "okinawanization" of japan proper. the u.s. air base in misawa with 54 "phantom" fighter-bombers has, for instance, been used for u.s. aggression in indo-china. it was disclosed that more than 150 nuclear weapons are now secretly stored at this base. u.s. nuclear submarines kept sailing into yokosuka and sasebo ports in japan. u.s. c5a galaxy transports taking off from the u.s. kadena nuclear base in okinawa have intruded into the u.s. yokoda base in japan proper on three occasions up to now and the yokoda base itself is being further strengthened.

u.s. imperialism has also turned japan into its biggest communications and radar base for its aggression in asia. it has set up 32 communication and radar bases there through which to carry out espionage activities and direct missile attacks. japanese papers disclosed that u.s. imperialism has constantly dispatched scores of spy planes from its bases in yokoda, atsugi, itszuke, iwakuni and kadena for criminal activities in places adjacent to japan. u.s. imperialism also uses yokosuka and sasebo ports as the main bases for its spy vessels.

at the same time, u.s. imperialism is making use of the revived japanese militarist forces and instigating the sato government of japan to further expand and strengthen the japanese "self-defence forces" in an attempt to carry out nixon's so-called "new asia policy" of "making asians fight asians". for example, a network of guided missile bases is to be set up in japan under the third arms expansion plan. at present, japanese militarism is setting up "nike-hercules" ground-to-air guided missile bases in nose town and aebano of imazu town, shiga prefecture as an important step to escalate arms expansion and war preparations.

all such criminal acts of u.s. imperialism have aroused intense opposition among the broad masses of japanese people. in the past 25 post-war years, u.s. imperialism has engaged in military occupation or semi-occupation of japan and set up a great number of military bases and installations there, putting japan under its thumb. these bases have not only been used by u.s. imperialism to carry out aggression against asian countries but as important means to control japan, thus bringing serious disasters to the japanese people. the japanese people understand deeply that today the u.s. military bases in japan are used first of all to suppress the japanese people and at the same time pose a serious threat to the security of asia.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long." at present, the vigorous struggle of the japanese people against the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and for the dismantling of the u.s. military bases is constantly growing. the japanese people will surely, through struggle, drive u.s. imperialism out of japan and realize their desire for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.

CHINA AND SOUTHERN YEMEN

Joint Communique of People's Republic of China and People's Republic of Southern Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1970)

full text of the joint communique of the people's republic of china and the people's republic of southern yemen follows:

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the delegation headed by his excellency salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's republic of southern yemen, paid an official visit to the people's republic of china from august 1 to 13, 1970.

during the visit of his excellency chairman robaya and the other members of the delegation in china, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao met his excellency chairman robaya and all the other members of the delegation, and the two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation.

during their visit in china, his excellency chairman robaya and all the other members of the delegation were accorded a grand and warm welcome by the chinese government and people, which demonstrated the militant unity and profound friendship between the peoples of china and southern yemen.

his excellency chairman robaya and all the other members of the delegation toured peking, shenyang, nanking, shanghai and other places, visited factories, people's communes and chinese people's liberation army units and had contacts and conversations with workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals. the southern yemen side praises and expresses admiration for the achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china held talks with his excellency chairman robaya in a sincere, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the southern yemen side were: ali salem al-beedh, minister of foreign affairs; haider abubaker al-attas, minister of works and communications; mohammed suleiman nasser, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; anis hassan yahya, minister of economy and industry; ali saleh ubad (moqbel), member of the general command of the national front; and abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires a.i. of the southern yemen embassy in china.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; hsieh huai-teh, vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries; and li chiang-fen, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy in southern yemen.

the two sides had full discussions on the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and signed an agreement between the two governments on economic aid. the two sides also had an exchange of views on international questions of common interest and arrived at an identity of views.

the two sides are of the agreed opinion that at present the situation of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world is continuously developing and the revolutionary situation is very fine. gone forever are the days when imperialism can carry out aggression, oppression, exploitation and bullying against the people of other countries as it did in the past.

the two sides express resolute support to the three indo-chinese peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and condemn u.s. imperialism for peddling the peace talk swindle while expanding the war. the two sides highly praise the important contributions made by the three indo-chinese peoples' struggle to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world.

the two sides express resolute support to the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism and condemn u.s. imperialism for its recent scheme of plotting at an accelerated tempo a "political solution" of the middle east question. the two sides are of the agreed view that the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples is an inseparable part of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world. the people of the whole world stand on the side of the palestinian and other arab peoples. the two sides hold that perseverance in protracted people's war is the only road for the palestinian people to defeat imperialism and zionism, recover their deprived rights and win victory in their struggle for national liberation.

the two sides express firm support to the people's armed struggle in the arabian gulf under the leadership of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf. the chinese side expresses admiration for the firm stand taken by the government and people of southern yemen in support of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the arabian gulf and for their aid to it in various forms, condemns imperialism and its lackeys for their recent amassing of troops against southern yemen and carrying out of threats and subversive activities against it, and firmly supports the government and people of southern yemen in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

the two sides firmly oppose the military bases set up by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism throughout the world. these bases are all spearheaded against the freedom of the people of various countries and the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america.

the two sides condemn the policy of racial discrimination pursued by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in south africa, rhodesia and elsewhere.

the two sides express firm support for the revolutionary struggles of the people of asia, africa, latin america and the whole world against imperialism and colonialism, and are firmly convinced that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." the people of the whole world, uniting together, supporting each other and daring to struggle, will certainly "defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs".

the chinese side is very happy at and expresses high admiration for the successes achieved by the people of southern yemen in various fields under the leadership of the national front

and chairman salem robaya ali through the revolutionary measure of june 22, and expresses thanks to the government of southern yemen for its consistent support for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

the two sides hold that the present visit to china by the delegation headed by chairman salem robaya ali constitutes a new contribution to the further strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

during his visit, chairman robaya invited premier chou en-lai to pay a visit to the people's republic of southern yemen, and premier chou en-lai accepted this invitation. the date of the visit will be decided by the two sides later.

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim in Aden Gives Farewell Reception in Honor of Chinese Survey Team

(NCNA-English Aden, Aug. 13, 1970)

lin lin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in southern yemen, yesterday evening gave a farewell reception at the chinese embassy in honour of the chinese economic and technical survey team, which was about to leave for home after completing its task.

abdullah al khamiri, member of the executive committee of the general command of the southern yemeni national front and minister of culture and information; mohamed mahfoodh bahashwan, minister of finance; and other high government officials attended the reception.

the southern yemeni engineering and technical personnel, who had been working together with the chinese survey team, also attended the reception.

in the course of the reception came the happy news that chairman mao met chairman robaya in peking. immediately, a long and warm applause burst from the participants of the reception. many of the southern yemeni friends said that this is the happiest news for both the chinese people and the southern yemeni people. they said that the two peoples are close comrades-in-arms in the common struggle against u.s.-led imperialism. many of the friends bitterly condemned the u.s. imperialist "rogers plan" and said that the southern yemeni government and people firmly support the just struggle of the palestinian people against u.s. imperialism and zionism.

a chinese film, "the yangtze bridge at nanking", was shown at the reception. whenever the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, warm applause resounded in the hall.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Feature Story: Long Live Militant Friendship between Chinese and Sudanese Peoples

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Aug. 13, 1970)

prevailing throughout the sudan these days has been a joyous atmosphere brought about by the visit to china of the sudanese friendship delegation led by major general gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the revolutionary command council, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. the sudanese people warmly hail the further development of the long-standing militant friendship forged by the people of the two countries in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and sincerely wish his visit a success.

in the last few days, sudanese newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations have in commentaries and articles enthusiastically acclaimed the militant friendship between the sudanese and chinese peoples, highly appreciated china's firm stand in opposing u.s. imperialism and supporting the world people's revolutionary struggle and praised the great achievements scored by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao in their revolution and socialist construction. ooukairy, deputy editor-in-chief of the sudanese news agency, told hsinhua: "we are happy over our government decision to develop the friendship with our sincere friend, the chinese people."

in the sudan, we are deeply impressed by the profound friendship shown by the sudanese people towards the chinese people. people here like to talk about the militant friendship between the two peoples in the past. the story that the british colonialist general gordon who suppressed china's uprising of the taiping heavenly kingdom was killed later by the sudanese people during their uprising towards the end of the last century has often been mentioned by people here as a vivid example of the friendship between the two peoples in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. yet more the sudanese people like to talk about the sudanese-chinese friendship of the present. they said that the victories of the chinese revolution and the sudanese revolution have paved the way for the strengthening of the friendly relations between the two peoples. the sudanese people regard the visit of president nimeri to china as an expression of their aspirations for furthering the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

a senior sudanese official said: "from our own experience we know that the chinese people are earnest, diligent and selfless. they whole-heartedly support the struggles of other peoples. their assistance to newly independent countries is most sincere and unconditional. china is a true friend of the afro-asian peoples." an editorial on a wall-paper of the sudanese-chinese friendship association in omdurman said: "china is a genuine and reliable friend of the sudanese people. china has stood firmly by the side of the sudanese and other arab people in their struggle against imperialism and zionism."

the sudanese people treasure their friendship with china. refuting imperialist slander that the increased strength of china constitutes a so-called "threat" to the world, sudanese worker issa ahmed wrote in an article that such imperialist slander against china can by no means cast any shadow of doubt over the brilliant image

of socialist china in our hearts. the sudanese people know clearly that the chinese people, under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao, are a sincere friend of the sudanese people and peoples throughout the world. we are glad of every progress and victory of the chinese people.

the sudanese people rejoice over the victories won by the chinese people. upon hearing the news about the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite, many sudanese friends sent messages of congratulations to the chinese embassy here. sudanese friend maosr nuhar said in his letter that the successful launching of china's satellite shows the big progress made by china in her science and technology and is a great contribution to the cause against imperialism. he expressed in the letter his high respect for chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

sudanese friend aly mohammed said in his letter: "the recent launching of china's first man-made earth satellite is a victory for mao tsetung thought. at the same time it is a heavy blow to nuclear monopoly of both u.s. imperialism and social imperialism." the letter said: "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live the friendship between the sudan and china exclamation" "long live the great chinese people exclamation"

the sudanese people denounce the imperialist plot of creating "two chinas" and support the chinese people in their just struggle for the liberation of their sacred territory taiwan.

the sudanese people cherish warm love for the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. many sudanese friends earnestly study chairman mao's works. many said that chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20 is a great encouragement to them. some sudanese friends in wad medani city recorded the statement from the arabic broadcast of radio peking in order that more people may hear it. they said that "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" is a clarion call by chairman mao to the world revolutionary people.

let the chinese and sudanese people further close their ranks and, together with the rest of the revolutionary people in the world, wage an even more vigorous struggle against their common enemy -- u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. victory certainly belongs to the chinese, sudanese and the world revolutionary people.

US

American Indians Rise Against Despotic Rule

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1970)

the american indians are rising vigorously against the brutal u.s. imperialist rule as the afro-americans, mexican-americans and puerto ricans are waging an increasingly furious struggle against violent repression, according to news reports from washington.

in a fierce attack on the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalist class in the past few months, the indians in some 10 u.s. states have held protest demonstrations, broken into the ruling circles' bureau of indian affairs (bia) and occupied land once wrested from them by the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. moreover, representatives from indian tribes in various states have met and expressed in a solemn proclamation their determination to fight for freedom and emancipation.

the indians are the earliest inhabitants of the american continent. on the territory of the united states today, there once lived more than one million indians. the number, however, has been reduced to about 600,000 now because of centuries of massacres and ruthless persecution by the colonialists and imperialists. to exterminate the indians, the u.s. imperialists have forcibly seized their land, driven the majority of them to desolate barren areas marked as "indian reservations" and forced them to live in abject poverty. those in the cities have been most ruthlessly exploited and oppressed, living on extremely low wages and with an unemployment rate of nearly 40 per cent. it is precisely this terrible national and class oppression that has filled the indians with an intense hatred for u.s. imperialists.

in the wake of a protest demonstration in new york at the end of last march, indians demonstrated in washington and five other cities in april to show their intense dissatisfaction with the reactionary rule. in june, indians in the vicinity of redding, california, occupied a tract of land to stage a "camp-in" demonstration. later, indians in chicago pitched tents to form an indian community in protest against persecution by the monopoly bourgeoisie.

to protest against the ruling circles' reactionary policy of racial discrimination and persecution, the indians had picketed and demonstrated before the government's "bia" offices. today this form of struggle has developed into one of invading and occupying "bia" offices. beginning from mid-march, indians in littleton, colorado, have occupied the "bia" offices there, while indians in new mexico, minnesota and illinois have seized "bia" facilities in gallup, minneapolis, chicago and cleveland.

with strong class enmity and national hatred, the american indians have risen time and again to occupy land forcibly seized by the ruling circles and the monopoly capitalists. this is another militant action of the indians to resist persecution and fight for their democratic rights, freedom and liberation. from march to july this year, indians in washington, new york, california and michigan states kept up an unyielding struggle for seizure of land. in defiance of armed threats and suppression by reactionary troops and police, more than 160 indians demonstrated last march at fort lawton and fort lewis, u.s. military bases in

washington state, to demand that the land of these two forts which was forcibly occupied by the ruling circles, be returned to the indians. scores of indians stormed into fort lawton twice. on june 25, approximately 200 indians occupied a lighthouse in whitefish bay, michigan, and declared their intention to convert it into an indian youth centre.

on may 31, representatives of more than 100 indian tribes from various parts of the united states gathered on alcatraz island in the vicinity of san francisco to observe "liberation day". in a proclamation the representatives affirmed their determination to persevere in the struggle for freedom and liberation.

as the indian struggle against persecution became increasing fierce, the nixon administration again resorted to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of continued suppressing coupled with deceit and cajolery. in a recent "special message", nixon hypocritically asked congress to adopt programs leading to increased "self-determination" for the indians. the american indians, however, are daily awakening. they defy suppression and refuse to be deceived. mike chosa, a chippewa active organizing indians, once said in chicago, "nothing material, nothing substantial, was gained by trying to cooperate with the establishment. ... the only recourse then is violence." another indian, a student at wesleyan university, indicated that the indians should get out and shoot the racists who encroach upon their rights. many indian youth are further organizing themselves for vigorous struggle.

the american indians' struggle has won the support of the broad masses of the american people. several university groups, the black panthers (a progressive black organization), and an organization of puerto rican youth have openly declared support for the protest struggle of the indians in chicago.

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AGRO-TECHNICIANS

A Worker-Peasant-Soldier School in Chekiang Trains Versatile Technicians

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao August 18, 1970)

Guided by Mao's "May 7 Directive," Ch'un-an hsien of Chekiang has set up a part-farming and part-study secondary technical school and turned out in the past year more than 900 agro-technicians, veterinary surgeons and barefoot doctors for the rural communes and factories in the hsien. In addition, more than 600 agro-technicians have also been trained in short-term training classes. The following report tells how this is done.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Hangchow, Aug. 17) During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a part-work (part-farming) and part-study secondary technical school of a new type was established in Ch'un-an hsien, Chekiang province. It has this characteristic: It is run by workers, peasants and soldiers, its classes are taught by workers, peasants and soldiers, it admits workers, peasants and soldiers as students, it serves workers, peasants and soldiers. The masses enthusiastically call it a worker-peasant-soldier school.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," this school has for the past year and more trained for the farms (factories) more than 900 technicians specializing in agricultural machinery and power generation, farmland irrigation, plant protection and animal husbandry, as well as veterinary surgeons and barefoot doctors. In conjunction with some relevant departments, it has set up short-term classes, training more than 600 agricultural technicians.

Its students come from the commune and go back to the commune and are not detached from collective labor, but do the same kind of labor and receive the same pay as other commune members do, so that the communes and brigades do not have extra burdens to carry. They learn agriculture and at the same time learn industrial work, medicine and culture, while laying emphasis on

agriculture, so that they are versed in one job while being also capable of doing many other jobs, can be used in many different fields, and make contributions toward socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside.

The revolutionary committee of this school is formed by representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, PLA armymen, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary teachers. Proceeding from practical needs, they first offered the three specialties of "Machinery and Power in the Countryside," "Water Conservancy in the Countryside" and "Medicine for Barefoot Doctors." The poor and lower-middle peasants carefully recommended students in line with Chairman Mao's teachings about the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and warmly sent them to the school as they did in sending their kinsmen to the Army.

While establishing the worker-peasant-soldier school, Ch'un-an hsien revolutionary committee relied on the workers, peasants and soldiers to simultaneously make experiment and make progress, thereby solving many problems and gaining experience.

These were the methods of work they chiefly adopted:

1. Set up a force of revolutionized teachers with workers, peasants and soldiers as its mainstay.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem," Ch'un-an hsien revolutionary committee forms a force of teachers from the people in four fields: First, workers with practical experience and belonging to a certain cultural level are posted as full-time teachers; second, workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary cadres who are not detached from their posts form a group of part-time teachers; third, outstanding students of this school are selected to serve as instructors; fourth, full-time teachers, doctors and technicians who are in active service are fully utilized.

The agricultural service station, the shipyard, the agricultural machine works, the transportation company and some other units in this hsien furnish this school's specialties of agricultural machinery and power generation and farmland irrigation with teachers, equipment and base areas for learning industrial work. The broad masses of revolutionary medical workers of the health centers at the hsien, administrative district and commune levels and the propaganda teams of the PLA medical units actively take the task of teaching the "barefoot doctor" class.

The students say: "Our school takes root among the workers, peasants and soldiers. The workers, peasants and soldiers are our good teachers."

2. Self-reliantly compile new teaching materials which bring proletarian politics to the fore, integrate theory with practice and have limited but essential contents.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Teaching materials must be transformed in a thoroughgoing manner." Throughout the course of compiling new teaching materials of various kinds, Ch'un-an hsien worker-peasant-soldier school put the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first place of teaching-learning, listed Chairman Mao's works as the basic textbooks for various specialties, and included the lessons of class education taught by the poor and lower-middle peasants in the new teaching materials. When compiling teaching materials for a special course, they adopted the method of combining the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary teachers and students and simultaneously conducted teaching, learning and compiling.

When the "barefoot doctor" class came to the commune to learn the Chinese traditional herbal medicine, the local poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary medical personnel who had practical experience were invited to lead the students to go up the mountains, simultaneously gathering the medicinal herbs and explaining to them the properties and uses of different kinds of herbs. In only 20 days, the students learned more than 300 kinds of medicinal herbs and the relevant prescriptions and compiled a new textbook, entitled, "Gathering and Prescriptions of Medicinal Herbs Commonly Seen in Ch'un-an Hsien."

Adopting a similar method, they compiled more than 30 textbooks dealing with small hydroelectric power stations in the countryside, farmland irrigational projects, and other subjects.

The teaching materials compiled in the course of practice have some remarkable characteristics: 1) Proletarian politics is brought to the fore. 2) Practice of the three great revolutionary struggles is taken as the starting point, theory is integrated with practice, and local conditions are taken into consideration. 3) Fewer but essential things are taught, so that the students may apply what they have learned. 4. These materials reflect the new experience and new techniques created by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

3. Mao Tse-tung's thought is put in command of cultural studies, and teaching-learning serves proletarian politics and is combined with the three great revolutionary movements. The students learn technical knowledge and at the same time heighten their political consciousness.

For example, when a PLA doctor of the worker-peasant-soldier teachers' group taught the "barefoot doctor" class the subject of "pharyngitis," a common disease of the throat, he linked this subject with Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching of "complete" and "whole-hearted" service for the people from beginning to end, thereby promoting the revolutionization of the students' thinking and at the same time graphically introducing the characteristics of pharyngitis and the treatment and prescriptions for this disease.

The students of Ch'un-an hsien worker-peasant-soldier school also go to the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles and learn their lessons on the spot.

When the farmland irrigation class came to lesson of construction of medium-sized and small reservoirs, the students first studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Water conservancy is the life blood of agriculture," thereby heightening their understanding of the important significance of the development of construction of farmland irrigation projects. Coming to the worksite of the irrigation project, they took a look at the reservoir and its catchments and asked the worker and peasant technicians to teach them on the spot the fundamental knowledge of survey, designing and engineering work in the construction of the reservoir and its catchment. On this basis, the students divided themselves into small groups and went separately to make survey and designing on the spot. Through this practice, the students could master relatively quickly the fundamental knowledge and techniques in the construction of the reservoir and its catchments. They said: "We can firmly remember what is taught if we simultaneously learn the lesson and carry out practice. This method gives quick results."

In deciding the term of study, the specialties and the curricula, the worker-peasant-soldier school, obeying Chairman Mao's instruction, "The length of schooling must be shortened. The curricula must be simplified," laid down three principles: First, the length of schooling should be shortened. Second, the specialties should be linked with the three great revolutionary struggles. Third, the content of teaching and learning should be "less but essential."

For example, in the specialty of mechanical and electrical engineering, three courses dealing with the diesel engine, the electric motor and the turbogenerator are offered in accordance with different conditions in various localities, and the students may lay emphasis on one of these courses while learning other courses in accordance with the needs of their communes and production teams.

Coming from among the workers, peasants and soldiers, the students of the worker-peasant-soldier school have deep proletarian feeling for the workers, peasants and soldiers. They not only have the good idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, but also have acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills. They have played an active role on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles.

A certain brigade in Kuots'un commune built a hydroelectric power station a few years ago. It employed a "technician" from outside the commune. This technician adhered to the "foreign conventions." The 12-kilowatt power generator could be used at only half of its capacity.

Last year, Chin Chien-sheng, an "indigenous technician" who graduated from this worker-peasant-soldier school got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants as soon as he returned to the brigade and, braving the snow and treading the snow-clad paths, went all over the commune to make profound investigations. He drew up a plan of water conservancy in the whole commune in accordance with local conditions, and made survey for the construction of catchments totalling more than 9,000 meters in length. He completed the tasks of survey, designing and engineering work for the construction of three reservoirs.

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SCHOOL-RUN FARMS

An Important Measure for Carrying Out Chairman Mao's Educational Policy

- experience of T'angku Farm primary school in reclaiming wasteland for setting up a farm

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao August 16, 1970)

Helped by the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and the support-the-Left personnel of the PLA, and taking Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" as the key, and developing the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," the revolutionary teachers and students of T'angku Farm primary school, Tientsin municipality, set up a farm affiliated to the school in 1966 and carried out "learn farming" activities, thereby urging the teachers and students to revolutionize their thinking. They have made remarkable achievements in fostering laborers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

Establishing and Developing the Farm During the Struggle between the Two Lines

T'angku Farm primary school was formerly a publicly-run primary school accommodating 100 and more students and employing five teachers. In 1966, it was placed under the leadership of T'angku Farm and offered the junior middle school course as well. After Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" was issued, some of its teachers put forward the revolutionary proposal of carrying out the "May 7 Directive" and helping the school set up a small farm. This proposal was at once supported by the leadership of the farm and the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary teachers and students.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and peacefully, but only in the course of struggle." When the revolutionary teachers and students started to reclaim wasteland for setting up the farm, a handful of class enemies jumped out and said nonsensically, "The school is a place for study. Working in the fields is not the students' business. It is useless to set up the farm. Why should we ask for this hardship?"

The opposition by the class enemies made the revolutionary teachers and students feel that they now had taken the correct road. They said: "The bourgeoisie and revisionism make all-out effort to divorce our education from proletarian politics and productive labor. We definitely will take the road as pointed out by Chairman Mao's 'May 7 Directive,' make education serve proletarian politics and combine it with productive labor." They shattered the class enemies' attack and unswervingly built the farm affiliated to the school. In the first year, they reclaimed ten mow of wasteland and reaped more than 8,000 catties of rice. Up to the present they have reclaimed more than 60 mow of wasteland.

The small farm developed during the violent class struggle and struggle between the two lines. The revolutionary teachers and students realized that: It is Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" which points out the direction. It is Mao Tse-tung's thought that gives us courage and strength. We shall win so long as we act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions.

Combining Education with Productive Labor

The idea guiding this school in building the farm affiliated to it is: Firmly take the road pointed out by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," make education serve proletarian politics and combine it with productive labor. Train the students to be laborers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

The teachers made full use of the two big classrooms, namely, the school and the field, closely integrated theory with practice and let the students brave the storm and face the world during the three great revolutionary movements, so that the students develop morally, intellectually and physically.

The concrete methods of work they adopted were:

(1) Perseveringly grasp the fundamental and study the main course of class struggle.

They set up an educational revolution committee with old poor peasants as the main force and with revolutionary leading cadres and revolutionary teachers and students taking part in it. In every class there is an old poor peasant, who suffered bitterly in the old society, serving as propagandist of Mao Tse-tung's thought and instructor in farming.

In line with the students' living ideas and their problems in learning farming, the old poor peasants and the teachers organize the students to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and carry out political and ideological work well among them. They also organize the students to take part in the meetings of struggle and criticism against the enemies held by the farm or by the poor and lower-middle peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants, through verbal instructions and personal demonstrations, help the students cultivate the proletarian feeling and also help the teachers and students continuously heighten their consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines and their consciousness of sustained revolution.

(2) Perseveringly develop the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle."

In the past four years, by dint of their red hearts and their hands, they did not ask for a cent from the State but founded their enterprise through self-reliance and hard struggle.

When the farm was first set up, some comrades suggested allotting to the school a plot of arable land on the farm, but the revolutionary teachers and students firmly refused to accept it. They said: "We want a plot of wasteland and cultivate it by our own efforts." When productive tools were lacking, the students brought some from their homes. Last year, this area was seriously affected by drought. Following the example of the heroic Tachai people who fought against natural disasters, they fetched water from a remote stream by means of their washing basins and watered the land, consequently overcoming the drought and reaping a good harvest.

Ever since setting up the farm, the school gained more than 10,000 yuan and the students were exempted from paying miscellaneous fees and paying for their books, thereby reducing the burden on the State and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

(3) Develop the revolutionary good style of integrating theory with practice in study.

The students plant what is relevant to what they are learning, and they learn what is relevant to what they are planting, so that education is integrated with productive labor. The teaching materials are decided in line with the needs of local development of agricultural production. The teachers, old poor peasants and revolutionary young fighters get together to prepare the lessons and the old poor peasants and the young fighters teach the lessons. After learning the lesson, the students go to the farm affiliated with the school to carry out practice, thereby enriching their book knowledge.

After learning the agricultural knowledge of growing of paddy, cotton and yam, the students growed them in the fields. After learning the method of calculating an area, the students measured the land themselves. In the lesson of chemical fertilizer, the teacher first gave an account of the names and properties of various fertilizers and the old poor peasant taught the method of use of the fertilizers, and then the students went to the paddy fields to apply the fertilizers, so that theory could be integrated with practice. The students said: "In this way, we can learn a lesson vividly, remember it firmly and apply it easily."

(4) Proper arrangements are made for labor.

In line with the demand of Marx that "under a rational social system, every child should, beginning from nine, act as a productive worker like an adult who has laboring capability," learning of farming is arranged for third-year primary school students (who are nine years old) and is included in the curriculum. The fourth- and fifth-year primary school students and the junior middle school students labor on the farm affiliated with the school for two and a half days in a week. They also participate in labor in production teams. Thus, they labor for two months in a year. Third-year primary school students labor for one and a half days a week, so that they labor from 25 days to a month in a year.

The content of labor is also arranged in accordance with the different ages of the students. For example, the four- and fifth-year students do the jobs of transplanting and reaping while the third-year students are given the jobs of germinating seeds and transporting seedlings. The first- and second-year students are also given to do the labor which they are capable of doing, such as picking rice ears from the ground, sending drinking water to the fields, and growing castor-oil plants and sunflowers in the school.

A New Generation of Laborers with Both Socialist Consciousness and Culture Is Growing Up

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All work of a school is aimed at changing the students ideologically." After T'angku Farm primary school set up its farm, its students have tempered themselves ideologically, learned revolutionary skills and strengthened themselves physically. A new generation of socialist-minded people is growing up soundly.

(1) The students' proletarian feeling of infinite loyalty to great leader Chairman Mao is deepening with each passing day.

Whenever a latest directive given by Chairman Mao is issued, they immediately carry out propaganda in one household after another and prepare some theatrical shows and present them in the field. They do everything in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings.

One of the students was held responsible for feeding the pigs. He inspired himself with the three brilliant images in the "three constantly-read articles," constantly made effort to perfect his work, actively learned from the farm workers the method of making carbohydrate fodder and fed the pigs very well.

The students have been tempered in the three great revolutionary movements, so that they greatly heighten their consciousness of class struggle, know whom they should love or hate, have a clear-cut stand, and foster a deep proletarian feeling for the workers, peasants and soldiers and a bitter hatred against the class enemies.

(2) The students strengthen their labor viewpoint, labor vividly, and fear neither dirt nor fatigue.

Seeing some dung on the road, they would pick it up and bring it to the field. The third-year primary school students stretch a string across the paddy field and learned to transplant seedling along the string. The fifth-year primary school students and the junior middle school students can transplant seedlings more skillfully.

Because the school has set up a farm affiliated with it, the idea of learning farm work has taken root in the students' minds. The students labor in the fields in the busy farming season and gather weed and accumulate manure in the slack farming season. In the past four years, they accumulated more than 45,000 catties of manure and more than 60,000 catties of weed.

(3) The students cultivate the good habit of hard work and plain living, are not particular about food and clothing but take it as a glory to practice diligence and frugality and a shame to indulge in wastefulness and extravagance.

They treasure grain and protect public property.

When coming here, one of the students who was transferred from an urban school objected to this place as being too "rustic." She was physically weak and could not brave the storm. After a few years' training, she became red ideologically and was strengthened physically. She said: "I feel like having changed into somebody else. Now I warmly love the countryside and the poor and lower-middle peasants. I am willing to make revolution in the countryside for the rest of my life."

(4) Directly educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the students establish the idea of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The 28 junior middle school students who were graduated last year have gone to the mountain and rural areas, with the exception of one who was ill. They have settled in production teams and taken the road of integrating themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants. After studying in this school, they have not only learned to do farm work, but also heightened their scientific and cultural levels. They can write articles with the pen and till the land with the hoe. When they enter society, they already have two years' practical experience labor. Thus they not only have socialist consciousness, but also are cultured and are capable of doing labor. They are welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Setting Up a Force of Teachers Who Are Capable of Labor

Through the learning of farm work, the teachers of this school heighten their levels of revolutionization and labor. Of the 11 teachers now in this school, six have labored for over three years on the farm, one has labored for one year and the other four have participated in manual labor in production teams. Now, they can teach in the classroom and labor in the field. This school does not have administrative personnel, messengers and servants. The teachers who are responsible for leadership work are not detached from productive work. The teachers also take charge of administration and other matters in the school. They are teachers as well as ordinary laborers. They ring the bell when it is time for class. They boil water, clean the floor, repair broken desks and benches, and clean the latrines.

"In the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." In the course of manual labor, the teachers go through a change in ideological feeling. They greatly heighten the quality of teaching, closely integrate theory with practice and teach lessons in a living way. The students trained by them have a warm love for manual labor. The poor and lower-middle peasants happily praise the teachers of this school, saying, "You teach in a living way. The students taught by you are really good seeds in our field."

After participating in and learning farm work, the teachers continuously enrich their scientific and productive knowledge. They are teachers not only in school, but also in the field. They are also capable of teaching farm work. Because they have continuously enriched their scientific and productive knowledge, they now become "versatile" workers. In the primary school, a teacher is held responsible for one class and teaches six subjects. A teacher of the junior middle school teaches three subjects.

The heightening of the level of revolutionization of the teachers' thinking brings about a relationship of a new type between the teachers and the students in this school. The teachers vigorously break with the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist "dignity of teachers." The revolutionary teachers and students have cultivated deep proletarian feeling between themselves; they show concern for each other and teach and learn from each other. In the class, if the students disagree with the teacher on a point, they may air their views on the spot; the teacher frankly admit it if he comes to a point he does not understand, and he will learn about it after the lesson and teach it in the next lesson. The teachers labor, fight self and criticize revisionism together with the students.

Recently, in an initial four-good rating, all teachers talked about their experience in a general meeting of students of the whole school, and listened to the students' opinions. Formerly, only the teachers criticized the students; now the students also criticized the teachers. This cemented the relationship between the teachers and the students.

The students, too, show concern for the teachers' ideological remolding and eagerly put forward their views on the teachers. A lively scene in which the teachers and the students together create four-good units and five-good individuals emerges. In the past few years, the teachers of this school have been rated time and again a four-good group on T'angku Farm.

T'angku Farm primary school has set up its farm for four years, making the proletarian revolution of education develop in depth. A fundamental change has taken place in the school's outlook. Laborers with both socialist consciousness and culture have been brought up. The revolutionary teachers and students have learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Chairman Mao's 'May 7 Directive' is the life blood of the proletarian revolution of education. If we advance along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao, we shall find the road broader and broader as we go on."

- Revolutionary Committee of T'angku Ch'u, Tientsin Municipality

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SCHOOL-RUN FACTORIES

Peking Middle School Runs Electronic Factory to Promote Educational Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1970)

Led by the revolutionary committee of the peking no. 1 middle school and the workers and people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team stationed there, the revolutionary teachers and students have set up a small electronic factory by self-reliance and hard struggle.

this is part of their efforts to carry out chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive and his teaching "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." the school combines teaching, production and scientific research and has turned out products needed for the development of china's electronics industry. this has promoted the revolution in education in the school.

the school's revolutionary teachers and students and workers set up the small factory in several rooms on the school grounds and made and adapted equipment with teaching instruments and scrap they had collected. the students are now turning out electronic products of advanced scientific technique: printed circuits -- which are widely used in electronics; and edge-lit read-out indicators. the products they turned out are of good quality and welcomed.

the factory was recently asked to produce a new type of mini-bulbs. since this was a rush job, the students displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act and to make innovations. they worked out technological processes to ensure quality and fulfilled the assignment in time. during productive labour they put forward dozens of rationalization proposals which constantly raised the productive capacity and output.

the setting up of this small electronic factory marked a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the peking no. 1 middle school back in 1958 set up a small factory with six workshops under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on education. but this was stopped because of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents.

the revolutionary teachers and students and workers during the great proletarian cultural revolution angrily denounced liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education. they resolved to rebuild their factory in accordance with chairman mao's line, and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

the revolutionary teachers and students adhered to chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle in building their factory. they made and renovated many pieces of equipment and tools themselves by making use of old and waste material. they used indigenous devices in the place of huge machines, and small dies in the place of precision machine tools. production went ahead and costs were lowered. both the teachers and students were tempered in this process.

the school revolutionary committee and the workers and p.l.a. propaganda team, following chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive, organized the students to learn industrial production in their own factory. in doing this, the teachers and students placed the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in first place, earnestly accepting re-education by the working class, and fostering the idea of studying for the sake of the revolution and serving the people wholeheartedly. they constantly criticized liu shao-chi's theory of "studying in order to become officials". all this raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their consciousness of continuing the revolution, and promoted the revolutionization of their thinking.

the school integrates productive labour with teaching and scientific research. teaching is given on the spot closely related to production in their small electronic workshop. the contents of the text books are taught in close relation with production. theory is linked closely with practice and the students study in a living way, and remember and apply theory well. mini-bulbs are needed in making edge-lit read-out indicators. the principles for making these were teaching material, and classes on the spot studied how to prolong the life-span of mini-bulbs. short-circuits and atmospheric pressure were taught in physics classes, oxidation and acid washing in chemistry and negative indexes in mathematics, etc. these topics used to require several hours for teaching in class. by teaching on the spot in relation to production, the students grasped them in less than an hour. in addition, through productive labour and on the spot teaching, the students also acquired basic industrial knowledge which they could scarcely learn in class, such as familiarity with electric circuits and the safe use of electric power, acid and the ratio of concentration of acids, and measuring tools and their use. problems which cropped up in the course of production were constantly included in the teaching material in class, thus enriching the contents of the basic industrial course and raising the quality of teaching.

the school-run factory also formed a scientific research group made up of workers, teachers and students, in order to improve production techniques and the quality of products in the course of production. the commonly used material in making edge-lit read-out indicators, is organic glass. this is costly, is not transparent enough and becomes deformed with use. the scientific research group made a bold innovation and substituted plate-glass. the experiment proved to have very good effect. costs were lowered and quality raised.

the teachers have also been tempered in the course of setting up the school-run factory and teaching. they have made progress in integrating themselves as intellectuals with workers, raised their political consciousness and ideological level, strengthened their ties with the students, enriched their practical knowledge and improved their teaching. some of the teachers have begun to write new teaching material on the basis of their initial experience in on-the-spot teaching.

MODEL PRODUCTION TEAM

Chinese Communist Party Member Leads Masses in Achieving High Yields on Alkaline Land

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 15, 1970)

chia chung-han, a member of the chinese communist party and head of an east china production team, has led the members of the team in transforming large tracts of alkaline land into fields which give high, stable yields. in doing so, the people have displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in response to the great leader chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai."

average per-hectare grain yield of the production team at hsiaochiachuang in lienshui county, kiangsu province, last year reached six tons (calculated on the basis of two crops a year). this summer's wheat harvest was excellent, averaging nearly four tons per hectare.

most of the team's farmland was heavily alkaline and formerly gave very low yields. the cadres and members of the team made up their minds during the great proletarian cultural revolution to change this state of affairs. team leader chia chung-han said to the commune members: "since the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade have transformed poor hills and treacherous mountain torrents, we can transform alkaline land. living in the mao tsetung era, we will work in the spirit of 'the foolish old man who removed the mountains' about whom chairman mao wrote."

different methods were tested in the area and it was found that a most effective one was to cover alkaline soil with black soil. but this would be a very laborious project. the team did not have enough able-bodied people to undertake the project, so they discussed what to do. chia chung-han led the poor and lower-middle peasants in repeatedly studying chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". this made them work with greater confidence in overcoming every difficulty. they decided to dig black soil from ponds to get the soil needed and put it over the alkaline soil.

they started in the autumn of 1967. the high water season had just ended and the water table was high then. in digging the soil up, the side walls of the ponds might cave in. braving the danger, chia chung-han took the lead in jumping into a deep pond to dig out the soil with a spade. underground water spurted out and soon covered the bottom of the pond. working with determination, chia chung-han and other commune members drained the water and continued their work.

chia chung-han was lifting water from the bottom of the deep pond when a side wall caved in, burying the lower part of his body. the comrades lifted him out, unconscious. when he came to, he asked the people around anxiously: "how about the comrades working with me?" when he learned that they were safe, his mind was at ease. enduring the pain, he broke away from the comrades who tried to stop him from working and jumped back into the pond and set to work vigorously.

the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death displayed by chia chung-han inspired the cadres and members of the team. working with redoubled energy, they moved huge piles of black soil to the alkaline land.

battling throughout the autumn, they removed black soil from 22 ponds to transform large tracts of alkaline land.

the cold wheather and the frozen ground that winter made the work harder. but chia chung-han led the commune members in continuing to dig the black soil. he thought that the revolutionary enthusiasm of the commune members would be brought into fuller play if the cadres took the lead in braving difficulties and hardships. in this way, all difficulties, however great, could be overcome.

he said to other commune members: "chairman mao teaches us to 'surmount every difficulty'. now we face only two difficulties: ice and snow. that's really nothing to us." so saying, he swung his iron hammer to smash the ice. under his leadership, the commune members worked with soaring enthusiasm and they broke through the layer of frozen earth to continue to excavate black soil. throughout the winter, the commune members dumped 15,000 tons of soil on nine hectares of alkaline land, transforming the barren alkaline land into fertile fields.

the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party heightened the revolutionary determination of the cadres and commune members to transform nature. they decided to launch a battle to transform the last big tract of alkaline land in their area. chia chung-han thought that it would take a long time to move the large amount of black soil needed and that the improved land could produce crops only in the second year. he decided to find a way to make the transformed land produce the very first year. he mobilized the masses to discuss the question and sum up experience. they finally adopted a plan to irrigate the land to dilute the alkaline content and then plant rice.

there were technical difficulties and problems in having enough manpower and fertilizer to grow rice. chia chung-han studied over and over again chairman mao's relevant writings with the commune members to foster the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the fields were finally transformed and rice was planted. but after a period of time, the water in the field was red and some of the seedlings withered. chia chung-han was not frustrated by this difficulty. he led the team's scientific experimental group in determining the reasons. they discovered that the heavy alkaline content of the soil killed the seedlings. they replaced the water with fresh water and added new seedlings. some time later, the seedlings became thin and did not tiller. after study they found that this was because the upper soil was crusted. but cultivators could not loosen the crust on top of the soil. chia chung-han led the masses in loosening the crust around the roots of the seedlings with their hands.

thanks to careful cultivation, the seedlings grew stronger. the team reaped a good harvest of six tons per hectare. that ended the team's reliance on the state for grain.

then the cadres and commune members worked hard to dig many irrigation and drainage ditches that winter and the next spring, thus putting an end to the scourge of alkaline soil.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Comrade Kellezi

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1970)

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, today held talks with comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission.

the talks proceeded in a brotherly and extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the albanian side were members of the albanian government economic delegation: comrades kico ngjela, shinasi dragoti, pupo shyti, xhorxhi robo and spiro rusha.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: comrades li chiang, lai chi-fa, chiao kuan-hua, liu ta-yu, hsieh huai-teh, lin tse-sheng, sun hsiao-feng, chen ten-ho, cheng yi-shan, chang wen-min, li lien-ching, han tsung-cheng, kao lu and chai hou-jen.

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Meets Mr. Kozo Sasaki and Mr. Hisao Kuroda

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, today met the friendship delegation to china led by mr. kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japanese socialist party, and the delegation of the activists of the japanese socialist party led by mr. hisao kuroda.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were chau seng, minister charged with special missions, and dr. ngo hou, minister of public health, religious and social affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

Cambodian Minister Holds Press Conference on "Missing" of Western Journalists in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1970)

thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation, held a press conference here today and made a statement on the "missing" of some western journalists in cambodia.

minister thiounn prasith said: "during the past four months, our head of state, chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and our government have received many letters and telegrams asking for the release of foreign journalists who have disappeared in cambodia. our head of state and our government have replied to all these letters and telegrams and have ordered the ministers who are leading our resistance struggle in the country to do their best to find these missing journalists and release them."

he pointed out that the u.s. imperialists and their lackey, the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique, on march 18 this year staged the coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, and destroyed the independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity enjoyed by cambodia in the past fifteen years. they imposed on the khmer people a barbarous and unjust war. in response to the historic appeal of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, the patriotic khmer people of all strata have risen like one man and rallied round the national united front of kampuchea to resist the aggression.

minister thiounn prasith said that the u.s. aggressors and their puppets bomb, kill, burn, plunder and destroy wherever they go. some foreign journalists might have fallen victim to these acts of aggression. on many battlefields, they might have been caught between two fires.

minister thiounn prasith pointed out: "i call your attention to the fact that despite the state of war, it is the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique which gave permission to the journalists to go to the battlefields. thus, the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia cannot answer for the accidents occurred to these journalists. it is the puppet administration of phnom penh that must bear full responsibility."

minister thiounn prasith said: at present, the national united front of kampuchea, the royal government of national union of cambodia and cambodian national liberation army have controlled two thirds of the national territory. therefore, foreign journalists who wish to enter or leave these areas must obtain our permission beforehand. the national united front of kampuchea, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian national liberation army cannot answer for the safety of the foreign journalists who enter the zones controlled by us without our previous permission, or who accompany the aggressor troops. i precisely state that samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, represents the entire khmer nation and that the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legal government. the puppet

administration of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique represents only itself and exists only by the will of u.s. imperialism.

minister thiounn prasith said: at all events, despite the extremely difficult conditions under which the khmer people are fighting, the genuine foreign journalists who have been taken prisoner by our armed forces are always treated humanly.

CHINA AND CANADA

Over 3,000 Canadian Friends, Chinese Residents in Canada Visit Chinese Freighter

(NCNA-English Vancouver, Aug. 14, 1970)

more than 3,000 canadian friends and chinese residents in canada yesterday visited the 10,000-ton class ocean-going freighter "dong feng" (east wind) at the port of vancouver, a freighter which was designed and built all by china herself and is shining with the brilliance of mao tsetung thought.

the port presented a rare and festive scene before the visit began. the street near the wharf was thronged with more and more people including workers and students, old men over 80 and young children. the visitors looked up with throbbing hearts at the five-star red flag fluttering high over the magnificent freighter. every bolt and metal plate of the ship were a great attraction. from the advanced level and magnificent image of the ocean-going freighter "dong feng", the visitors saw the astonishing tempo of progress in new china. some canadian friends turned up their thumbs after looking and touching the ship and said: "marvelous exclamation excellent exclamation new china is great."

the broad masses of chinese residents were more elated. some chinese who have resided abroad for fifty to sixty years recounted with tears the miseries in old china and praised the prosperous socialist motherland. they said, "old china could not even manufacture a single iron nail, but in a short span of time, new china has become so powerful that we chinese residents abroad can go about heads high. all credits go to chairman mao."

what attracted the visitors most was the portrait of the great leader chairman mao. crowding round the portrait, the visitors looked with boundless respect and ardent love at the brilliant image of chairman mao.

this was the second time that the freighter "dong feng" received visitors. on the day when the freighter arrived at the port of vancouver, more than 1,000 people went on board for a visit. a canadian port official said: i have never seen a vessel which has aroused such great interest of the people and received so warm a welcome.

CHINA AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

New Chinese Ambassadors to Yugoslavia and Hungary Leave Peking for Posts

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1970)

tseng tao, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, and lu chih-hsien, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the hungarian people's republic, left peking for their posts by air today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Fetes Delegation of Activists of Japanese Socialist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the activists of the japanese socialist party led by mr. hisao kuroda.

both vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and mr. hisao kuroda spoke at the banquet.

vice-chairman kuo mo-jo pointed out in his speech that the reactionary sato government of japan, in following u.s. imperialism, had revived militarism in japan, turning it into a dangerous force of aggression and war. he said: "an important common task placed before the chinese and japanese peoples is to struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. in struggling against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the people of china and japan should unite with each other and fight together until victory."

kuo mo-jo said that the japanese nation was a great nation, and it was the great japanese people who determined the destiny of japan. he believed that so long as the japanese progressive forces united and, along with the broad masses of the japanese people, fought the common enemy, they could certainly surmount every difficulty to win still greater victory.

in his speech, mr. hisao kuroda cited many facts to expose the crimes of the reactionary japanese government in following u.s. imperialism and reviving militarism in japan and preparing to launch a war of aggression once again. he said that he would exhaust all ways and means to wage a protracted struggle to thoroughly smash the japanese government's plot to launch a war of aggression, and strive for new victory.

he said that chairman mao made on may 20 a solemn statement of historic significance issuing the call: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running

dogs exclamation" this statement had further promoted the struggle of the people of the world.

before the banquet, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo met the delegation of the activists of the japanese socialist party led by mr. hisao kuroda.

taking part in the banquet and meeting were leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi and wu hsu-tung.

japanese friend kinkazu saionji also took part in the banquet and meeting.

Japanese Reactionaries "With Eyes Shut" Become Really Blind, Say Chinese Miners

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1970)

following is an article written by a worker-commentators' group at the tangshan colliery of the kailuan mines, denouncing the ambitious designs of the japanese reactionaries.

twenty-five years have elapsed since the unconditional surrender of japanese imperialism.

twenty-five years ago, the japanese fascist gangsters, who had tried in vain to swallow up asia, suffered a disastrous defeat and were duly punished by history. the war criminal hideki tojo and his ilk who had embarked on military adventure, in tojo's own words, "with eyes shut" were sent to the gallows. since then, great changes have taken place in china, japan, asia and the world, changes that are more and more favourable to the revolutionary people of the world and more and more unfavourable to the imperialists and their lackeys. but, the japanese reactionaries are now shutting their eyes again or even becoming blind to the general trend in the world and are attempting to embark on new adventures along the same road that led to their defeat in the second world war.

the nature of imperialism and reaction will never change. the japanese reactionaries have not drawn and could not draw a lesson from history. fostered by u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism has been revived and has become a dangerous aggressive force. the military and administrative chieftains of the reactionary sato government and a number of politicians have made a series of war cries. they declared that they will re-set the goal japan failed to achieve in the second world war. they clamoured that the vast area from korea, china's taiwan province and indo-china to the strait of malacca is the "lifeline" of japan. they wildly advocated arms expansion and war preparations, shouting that japan should possess nuclear weapons, should establish mastery of the air and the seas, and should play its military role abroad. they are even plotting to send their troops abroad under the u.n. flag. especially since sato and nixon issued their "joint communique" in washington last year, the japanese reactionaries have become ever more cocky and arrogant. this fully shows that the japanese reactionaries today are taking up the old cause of their ancestors in an attempt to realize the fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere".

however, history never repeats itself. if the japanese militarists who have revived under the wing of u.s. imperialism are bent on taking the old road of launching an aggressive war, they are blind to the times and have miscalculated. history has long proved that this road is a blind alley. the people of japan, china and other asian countries will never allow the japanese reactionaries to embark once again on this criminal road.

the memory is still fresh among the chinese and other asian people of the appalling misery brought about by the aggressive war launched by the japanese imperialists in the 1930's. everywhere under the iron heel of the japanese aggressors, the working people were plunged into disaster, living in cold and hunger, with their homes broken up and their dear ones killed. during those dark years when the kailuan mines were occupied by the japanese aggressors, innumerable miners were brutally killed. in order to plunder our country's coal, the japanese aggressors pursued the inhuman policy of "getting coal at the cost of human lives." the chinese workers were forced to do hard labour in the dark, damp and stuffy pits at the point of the bayonet and under the whip of the japanese aggressors. many of them died in such "hells on earth". when they recalled their life in those days, the old miners in our mine said with bitterness: "what the japanese imperialists ate was our flesh and what they drank was our blood. we will never forget the blood and tears we shed in the past." we are burning with hatred when we see that today the japanese reactionaries are trying, with the backing of u.s. imperialism, to stage a come-back and ride roughshod over the asian people once again.

the chinese and many other asian people have experience in anti-aggressive war and in revolutionary armed struggle. we are deeply aware that the aggressors can certainly be defeated if only the people dare to take up arms and dare to rise in struggle. in the past when the chinese nation was in danger of being subjugated by the japanese aggressors, the chinese people, led by the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party, rose resolutely in heroic resistance. anti-japanese battlefields were opened everywhere on either side of the great wall and north and south of the yangtze river. at that time, we miners also formed "anti-japanese pickets" and, armed with axes and picks, struck hard at the enemy in coordination with the main force of the eighth-route army. under the brilliant leadership of the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people finally defeated the japanese aggressors and won the great victory of the anti-japanese war after a protracted heroic fight. the victory of the anti-japanese war shows that the once swaggering japanese imperialism is nothing but a paper tiger. it revealed its inherent weakness and ended up in utter defeat when it fell into the vast sea of people's war and when it was pounded by the iron fists of the chinese people.

today after a lapse of 25 years, the revolutionary situation in the world has undergone a tremendous change. china today is no longer a weak semi-feudal and semi-colonial country of the past, but a powerful socialist state standing firm in the east. the revolutionary force in asia today has become unprecedentedly powerful. the people in indo-china and southeast asia have brought about an excellent situation with their guns. the korean people are waging an unremitting struggle against the aggression by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. the japanese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and against the revival of militarism is developing steadily. the revolutionary movements in other parts of the world are also surging forward. being trounced everywhere, u.s. imperialism and its running dogs have been thrown into a dilemma, beset with—

difficulties both internally and externally. "at present, the world revolution has entered a great new era." in these circumstances, the japanese reactionaries are still indulging in the old dream that hideki tojo dreamt in the 1930's, and are obstinately sliding down the road of war of aggression at the heels of u.s. imperialism. they are really lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet exclamation hideki tojo once said: "one might well take a risk with eyes shut once in one's lifetime." it seems that the japanese reactionaries today are longing to take risks not only with their eyes shut; they are virtually blinded with ambition. these die-hards will not be satisfied with anything less disastrous than the end of hideki tojo and his ilk.

CHINA AND SUDAN

President of Sudanese Revolution Command Council Nimeri Sends Message of Thanks to Chairman Mao Tsetung

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1970)

chairman mao tsetung has received a message of thanks from major general gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the revolution command council, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of the sudan. the message reads in full as follows:

chairman mao tsetung

in the wake of a most fruitful visit to your great country and your great people i wish to express to you with a deep sense of satisfaction how happy we are to be able to visit your country and get acquainted with its spectacular achievements despite all the vicious attempts of imperialism to frustrate these achievements. we are happy indeed proud that china, a member of the afro-asian family, has under your sagacious guidance been able to tower high amongst the nations of the world. i have come from the sudan across thousands of miles to assert to you personally and to the people of china the deeply rooted and genuine friendship that the sudanese people feel towards china. i wish a long life and the people of china ever increasing happiness and prosperity, and assure you of our solidarity with the people's republic of china in the sacred struggle against imperialism to defeat it, crush it and build on its ruins a healthy society for mankind.

gaafar mohamed nimeri
august 13 pyongyang

President of Sudanese Revolution Command Council Nimeri Sends Message of Thanks to Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, has received a message of thanks from major general gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the revolution command council, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of the sudan. the message reads in full as follows:

mr. tung pi-wu
vice-chairman of the people's republic of china

as we depart from your great country, i have the honour, to express to your excellency, my deep gratitude and heartfelt feelings, for the hospitality shown to me and my colleagues by your excellency and the great chinese people. we shall always treasure the happy memories of this visit, and believe that it will mark a milestone in the developing relations between our two friendly countries. our visit has been a vivid experience and an inspiration for us in our endeavour to build a new sudan free from backwardness for the entire sudanese people to lead a happy and prosperous life. i wish to assure your excellency of our sincere desire to strengthen the already existing friendly relations between our two peoples in the interest of our peoples and stand together to defend the right of all peoples to live in freedom and peace. i wish good health and the chinese people perpetual felicity.

gaafar mohamed nimeri
august 13 pyongyang

President of Sudanese Revolution Command Council Nimeri Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1970)

premier chou en-lai has received a message of thanks from major general gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the revolution command council, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of the sudan. the message reads in full as follows:

mr. chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

as we depart from your great country, i take pleasure in expressing my deeply-felt gratitude, for the hospitality and sincere feelings shown to me and my colleagues by your excellency, your colleagues, and the great chinese people. we shall treasure the wonderful experience of observing a nation in the process of building a better life for its people and of generating the necessary drive to consolidate the struggle of all the oppressed peoples of the world against the evil forces of imperialism and reaction. our common endeavours against these challenges will be crowned with the laurels of victory, and we shall achieve our treasured goal of reconstructing our countries in the great image of socialism. we shall always draw inspiration from your

sincere readiness to extend a helpful hand, and share your rich experience in broadening the basis of cooperation between our two respective countries. i am looking forward to the opportunity of meeting your excellency to continue our fruitful exchange of views.

gaafar mohamed nimeri
august 13 pyongyang

CHINA AND THAILAND

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Warns Thai Reactionaries

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "warning to the thai reactionaries". the article reads in full as follows:

recently, under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the thai reactionaries have dispatched more and more aggressor troops to cambodia at an accelerated tempo, sent aircraft to bomb and make raids on the cambodian national liberation army, and trained the troops of the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique. the thanom-praphas clique blatantly clamoured that more troops would be sent "any time" to cambodia to "carry out operations abroad". meanwhile, they have stepped up their collusion with the nguyen van thieu-nguyen cao ky clique of south viet nam, the lon nol-sirik matak clique of cambodia and the reactionary forces of laos in a vain attempt to rig up a counter-revolutionary military alliance jointly to slaughter the cambodian and other indo-chinese people. this is a most vicious means embodied in the nixon administration's policy of "using asians to fight asians" and an important part of u.s. imperialism's criminal scheme of further expanding the war of aggression in indo-china.

the royal government of national union of cambodia, the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam, the foreign ministry of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the spokesman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front have issued statements separately, strongly denouncing u.s. imperialism's criminal acts of instigating the thai reactionaries to dispatch troops to invade cambodia, and serving severe warnings to the thanom-praphas clique. the chinese people fully support this solemn stand of the four parties of the three indo-chinese countries.

the thanom-praphas clique is a faithful running dog reared by u.s. imperialism. by stepping up the dispatch of troops to cambodia, it is serving the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indo-china in full compliance with the will of its u.s. master. thanom has admitted that the thai troops invading cambodia are "financed" by the united states. moreover, the thai reactionaries themselves have long cherished ambitious designs against the territory of cambodia. now they are trying futilely to achieve their evil aim by relying on u.s. imperialism. the thai reactionaries have become a sworn enemy of the cambodian and other indo-chinese people.

u.s. imperialism cannot save itself from final defeat by knocking together the reactionary forces of thailand and indo-china and expanding the war of aggression in indo-china. like

the u.s. running dogs in indo-china, the thai reactionaries are only a handful of reactionary forces whose tottering puppet regime is shored up by u.s. dollars and bayonets and is spurned by the people. at home, the thanom-praphas clique has long been encircled by the revolutionary war of the people. its aggression against cambodia and the whole of indo-china can only make the thai people and the three indo-chinese peoples unite more closely and fight valiantly to defeat the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs in southeast asia.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "however rampant they may be for the moment, the parasites who depend on imperialism will soon find out that their bosses are not reliable. the whole situation will change when the tree falls and the monkeys scatter."

u.s. imperialism has never been so hard pressed on the battlefield in indo-china as it is today, and the prospects of victory of the three indo-chinese peoples have never been so bright. when even the master has suffered disastrous defeats, its flunkeys will definitely come to no better end. the thai reactionaries, who allow themselves to be led by the nose by u.s. imperialism, can only end up in being defeated together with their u.s. master by the revolutionary wars of the thai people and the three indo-chinese peoples, and will only accelerate their own doom.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilyichev Arrives in Peking for Negotiations on Sino-Soviet Boundary Question

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1970)

l.f. ilyichev, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the soviet union, arrived here by air today to take part in the negotiations on sino-soviet boundary question. he was met at the airport by chiao kuan-hua and chai cheng-wen, head and deputy head of the chinese government delegation.

v.v. kuznetsov, head of the soviet government delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs of the soviet union, returned to moscow on june 30 because of sickness.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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POISON GAS DUMPING

Why Were US Poison Gas Shells Dumped in Ocean?

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao August 21, 1970)

The US recently dumped a large quantity of chemical poisons in the Atlantic, including 12,500 poisonous nerve gas shells. Foreign press reports say that the Americans would also continue to dump another 5,000 tons or more of corrosive poison gas weapons into international waters.

Why are poison gas shells and chemical weapons dumped in the sea? An official American explanation is that these chemical weapons are "out-of-date." This is what they say publicly. There is another purpose which they have not made public. It is that they want to tell the world by this "fact": "Look, aren't we destroying chemical and bacteriological weapons!"

A wolf sometimes would put on sheep's skin and a murderer often chants Buddhist sutras. The so-called destruction of chemical weapons by the US is thoroughly a fraud. And the fraud did not begin only today.

US reactionary chieftain Nixon made a statement in a solemn manner in November last year, saying that the US was "not prepared" or "would not be the first to use chemical weapons" and "would not use biological and bacteriological weapons." While his statement was still ringing in people's ears, an incident took place in Ta-ko-wei (達格韋) test site in Utah in the US, in which some poison gas leaked out during a test of some chemical poison gas, jeopardizing the lives of local residents. The incident occurred on December 11 last year, only one month after Nixon made his statement.

Since it was not prepared to use it, why carried out the test at all?

After that, more news came out to prove that after Nixon made his statement, the number of tests of chemical and bacteriological weapons in several such test sites under the US Defense Department did not decrease, but on the contrary increased.

Revolving around a counter-revolutionary global strategic plan for a new, large-scale war of aggression, the Nixon government is stepping up the execution of a so-called "National Chemical-Biological War Plan (CBW)" in its armament expansion and war preparation program. They have completed and are continuing to complete the production of bombs, artillery shells, handgrenades and landmines equipped with highly poisonous GA and GB chemical materials. American publications revealed that these chemical and bacteriological weapons were stored in large quantities in US, West German and Okinawan arsenals. Even McCarthy, a US Congressman, has said that Nixon's public announcement of his chemical and bacteriological weapons policy is

in fact a fraud. He said, "Today, no change has taken place in Vietnam. We continue to use defoliants. We are even using CS poison gas on a large scale."

The US reactionary ruling clique dump large quantities of chemical weapons in the Atlantic, endangering marine biological resources and jeopardizing the lives and safety of the people. They wanted to strike an attitude with an olive branch in their hand, but they have failed in this object. On the contrary they have roused opposition from the coastal population of the country and brought protests from Latin American countries, exposing more than ever the ugly face of the reactionary clique and placing them in a more isolated position than ever. They have done too much evil and this is what they deserve.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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SOCIALIST COOPERATION

In Praise of Socialist Mass Cooperation

by

Kuo Chi-wei (郭季蔚)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 18, 1970)

> An industrial campaign is being carried out, according to the following article, in which national as well as local industrial units are organized for the purpose of turning out products needed by the economy within a short time by using shock tactics. As an example, the article cites the organization of industrial units in 20 provinces for the production of automobiles.
>
> --SCMP Ed.

While marching into the great seventies, the industrious, brave and intelligent Chinese people, obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Mass movement is necessary in all work," organize socialist cooperation chiefly in the form of a campaign on the industrial front. As soon as it appears, this cooperation shows immense power and has won one brilliant victory after another, further stepping up the new upsurge of China's socialist construction.

A campaign in industry aims at grasping the principal contradiction of a unit, a department or an area in accordance with the state plan, mobilizing the masses to constitute socialist cooperation, and organizing some ten units, or a few dozen of them, or even a few hundreds of them to concentrate their forces to accomplish an important task in a short time and by shock tactics, so as to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results.

After constituting socialist cooperation the old industrial bases including Shanghai and Tientsin have regained their revolutionary youth, moved forward quickly, and contributed toward making China's industrial

production and science and technology catch up with and surpassing the world's advanced level. By dint of the socialist coordination, the Ma-ch'a-la Colliery has been built up in the Tibet Highlands where modern industry is almost non-existent. Thanks to socialist cooperation, the "seven small" industries (small steel works, small collieries, small machine-building works, small hydroelectric power stations, small cement works, small chemical fertilizer plants, and small non-ferrous metal mines) bear flowers everywhere, and there is a completely new scene of prosperity.

The socialist mass cooperation is an outcome of the effort, under the unified leadership of the local revolutionary committee, to break down the demarcation line between different trades dominated by hard and fast rules, to break down the barrier between different branches of work, to break the division of mechanical work and the discord between different enterprises, to break Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacy of "never asking for aid, never aiding other people," and to organize in a unified manner the power of the Central and local enterprises, the big, medium-sized and small enterprises, the productive units, the scientific research units, and the colleges and institutions and combine them together to form one. A campaign organized in this manner on the industrial front generates tremendous power, produces great results, and makes it possible to combine together the strong points of all to make up the shortcomings of one, so that all will form a front and can accomplish very quickly their tasks in the campaign.

The car manufacturing industry is a comprehensive industry. Formerly, under the rule of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, "complete sets of equipment" and "advanced techniques" were prerequisites to the making of cars, so that many provinces and municipalities in China long remained unable to make cars. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was criticized and socialist mass cooperation was relied upon in organizing a campaign in car manufacturing. More than 20 provinces and municipalities, including Tsinghai and Kansu, have started to manufacture or mass-produce cars of various types. In Tsinghai, an area with a weak industrial base, Liu Shao-ch'i's agents formerly clamored that "it is better to buy auto parts than to make them by our own effort and it is better to buy cars than to manufacture them by ourselves," and scarcely any auto parts were produced. This year, a people's war was fought in the manufacturing of cars without asking for the state's investment and without building a factory. Only 100 days were used to initiate mass-production of heavy-duty trucks of Tsinghai Brand.

Experience gained in various parts of China eloquently proves that the socialist cooperation is aimed at carrying out Chairman Mao's great call to "unite to win still greater victories." Cooperation means unity, unity means strength, and cooperation will achieve self-reliance in building socialism. Through the large-scale campaign of socialist cooperation on the industrial front, a locality where industry is relatively prosperous may quickly occupy the position of making fine-quality, precision and top-notched products and make fresh contributions toward socialist construction of the motherland. An area where the industrial base is relatively weak may rely on its own strength to quickly heighten the local technical level of industrial production.

Socialist mass cooperation makes it possible to grasp the principal contradiction and to break through one point, thereby setting the whole in motion and quickly resulting in a situation where the advanced go in the fore leading others to march forward vigorously.

Nanking municipality has this year organized a campaign to attain three major targets in metallurgical industry and gas engineering. In this campaign, a batch of fine-quality, precision and top-notched products with the Chinese characteristics and in the Chinese style was made. Moreover, the more than 100 units taking part in the campaign display the lofty communist revolutionary spirit and actively ask permission to join the fight regardless of the difficult conditions; they go forward in the face of hardships, take the heavy loads, vigorously conduct technical innovation, and fully unearth productive potentials. A big number of factories and mining enterprises in the whole municipality fulfill ahead of schedule or overfulfill the state plan for the first half of this year. The output of many kinds of staple products increases by a big margin and the quality has improved continuously. The consumption of raw and semi-finished materials has dropped by a remarkable extent. Thousands of items of technical innovation have been realized. Industries develop briskly in the whole municipality.

Practice shows that once the principal contradiction is grasped and socialist cooperation has been organized, it is possible to develop the enthusiasm of the masses in socialism to the greatest possible extent; it is possible to bring the existing manpower, material resources and equipment into full play; it is possible to amass forces very quickly and to concentrate them on fighting a battle of annihilation; it is possible to make a breakthrough at a point, so as to set the whole in motion and to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

The industrial campaign is a tremendous force pushing China's industrial products and scientific and technical levels to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level. Those lagging behind must make intensive efforts before they can catch up with and surpass the advanced. Negating the making of intensive efforts actually means not admitting the upsurge. One who follows hard and fast rules can only crawl behind other people at a snail's pace. Organizing the industrial campaign of socialist cooperation means making intensive efforts to break with the method of working step by step; it means using the tactics of catching up with and surpassing the advanced to defeat the mentality of crawling behind at a snail's pace; it means making the indigenous methods surpass the foreign methods; it means replacing the "expert" line with the mass line; it means displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in resisting the lazy-bone's philosophy of asking for aid from the higher level and putting undue emphasis on things big and foreign. In a word, it means relying on the people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and on their cooperation to apply a small force to the major problems, to simultaneously adopt both the indigenous and foreign methods, to overcome the weak links, to break through the technical barrier, and to scale the peak of science. As long as they hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and

organize socialist coordination in a planned manner, to the point and in a better way, our heroes in the campaign definitely will surpass the scientific and technical achievements of the bourgeois countries!

Socialist cooperation is an excellent method for revolutionizing the thinking of the broad mass of workers, an excellent method for bringing up a proletarianized and militant force of workers, and an excellent method for training communists of a new generation who bear in mind the interests of the revolution and show concern for world affairs.

The project of Peking Brewery for recovering hydrogen is an item in the industrial campaign in Peking municipality. This time, more than 20 units have been organized to take part in the campaign. They use only 50 days to complete the project which formerly would take more than a year's time to complete. The days and nights of the campaign are days and nights when great numbers of new personalities and new deeds characteristic of communism emerge.

The workers say heroically: "The campaign is a revolutionary battle against imperialism and revisionism and for winning time. Revolution is the common clarion call on the site of the campaign. In revolution, nobody should care about whether he is playing the leading role or the supporting role but must voluntarily and properly play the supporting role for the revolutionary cause. In revolution, there is no distinction between the regular occupation and the sideline, and one must do whatever is needed for revolution. In making revolution, one must not fear hardships but must press ahead more bravely when the difficulty is greater. In making revolution, one must not say that the task is heavy but must work more enthusiastically when the task is heavier." Through the campaign on the industrial front, communists of a new generation are growing up soundly.

Socialist cooperation generates endless power and produces brilliant results. However, a few leading comrades of some enterprises still are worried about the tasks they are shouldering in the industrial campaign. They fear that the tasks of their units cannot be accomplished, that normal order of production may be violated, etc. This is one of the expressions indicating that the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has not yet been eliminated. They are accustomed to following the normal course step by step and are afraid of the fierce mass movement. They often are like people sitting on the bottom of a well, only seeing the spots before them and being unable to see the whole. These comrades should go among the masses and take a look and try to see what the masses are thinking about and doing. They should conscientiously study great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "The method of showing concern for the situation as a whole should be promoted," and understand more deeply the Marxist-Leninist truth that "the masses are real heroes." Only in this way can they eliminate "Liu's poison" in their minds, overcome the Rightist conservative ideas in their minds, consider every problem by taking the situation as a whole, and strive to make contributions to the situation as a whole.

Socialist cooperation is a "people's war" launched on the industrial front after Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line defeated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Only by vigorously destroying Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, such as "theory of putting hard and fast rules in dictatorship," "theory of paying no attention to regular occupation" and "mass movement cannot be carried out in running a modernized enterprise," shall we be able to fight a people's war on the industrial front ever more vigorously, to strengthen ourselves in this war and to win ever greater victories of this war. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice Chairman Lin as deputy leader, let us achieve unity in thinking, policy-making, planning, command and action, tightly grasp the key of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, continue to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, take good care of the flower of the campaign on the industrial front, so that it may grow more beautifully and bear more bounteous fruit of victory.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

The Peking Industrial Front Establishes a Number of "Overtaking and Surpassing Groups"

- They energetically push forward the development of the mass movement of technical innovation activities in the municipality -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 14, 1970)

> "Overtaking and surpassing groups" of "revolutionary leading cadres," workers, and revolutionary technicians are formed in factories in Peking for the express purpose of overtaking and surpassing national and international industrial standards. They have already introduced numerous technical innovations and processes and turned out products of advanced level by their own effort.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Peking, August 13) Since the turn of the year a number of "overtaking and surpassing groups" have been established on the industrial front in the capital to develop activities in scientific research and technical innovation. They strive to overtake and surpass advanced standards at home and abroad, incessantly create new scientific and technical achievements and win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist fatherland.

The situation of revolution and production has been very favorable on the industrial front in Peking since the advent of the great 1970's. Since the beginning of this year the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the industrial bureaus, the ch'u and a group of factories have established "overtaking and surpassing groups" to speed up the further development of industrial production in Peking Municipality. These "overtaking and surpassing groups" consist of revolutionary leading cadres, workers and revolutionary technicians. The principal goal is to overtake and surpass advanced technical standards at home and abroad. Under the leadership of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels those who join the "overtaking and surpassing groups" conscientiously study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner, energetically give prominence to proletarian politics and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "preparing for war, preparing for famine, and doing everything for the people."

Through investigation and study they have formulated plans for overtaking and surpassing, extensively mobilized the masses and engaged in scientific research and technical innovation. They have already successfully trial-manufactured and produced a group of new products and new materials which are up to advanced standards, adopted and popularized many new techniques and new industrial processes and energetically pushed forward the

vigorous development of the mass movement of technical innovation activities throughout the municipality.

In the course of overtaking and surpassing advanced standards at home and abroad, the "overtaking and surpassing groups" on the industrial front in the Peking Municipality combined overtaking and surpassing with study and independent creation. They energetically grasped independent creation on the basis of surpassing.

During the trial-manufacture of a milling machine controlled by a four-coordinate electronic computer, some of the people in the Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Works thought it would be safer to make easier milling machines because this new type of milling machine was technically complicated and risky to manufacture. Were they to seek safety or take the risk? Under the leadership of the revolutionary committee of the factory, workers of the "overtaking and surpassing group" who took part in the trial-manufacture conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "The Chinese people have the aspiration and ability. They will overtake and surpass advanced standards in the world in the near future" and repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "philosophy of servility to things foreign" and the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace."

The workers said: If we seek things easy and safe, we can only crawl after other people. We can advance and make contributions to revolution only by daring to take risks and overcome difficulties. By establishing firmly the idea of standing on the basis of surpassing and fully enhancing revolutionary enthusiasm and wisdom, they summed up the experience of milling machine production in our country under the situation where no technical data were available, adopted many new techniques, successfully trial-manufactured the first large milling machine controlled by a four-coordinate computer of high standards in our country and overcame one of the important difficulties in the processing of machines in our country.

"Overtaking and surpassing groups" closely combined the overtaking and surpassing of advanced standards at home and abroad with the mass movement of technical innovation activities. They endeavored at elevation on the basis of popularization and endeavored at popularization under the guidance of elevation. By doing so they pushed forward the elevation of the technical standards in the industries.

Under Chairman Mao's great teaching "The masses of people have boundless creative power," the "overtaking and surpassing group" of the Peking Organic Chemical Industry Works organized the masses to engage in technical innovation in a big way. They brought about a great number of items in technical innovation this year, some of which had already surpassed the advanced standards at home and abroad. In the case of the distillation tower for ethylene acetate intermediates, mass movements of technical innovation successfully cut the equipment needed into half and increased the productivity by nearly 50 percent, thus surpassing advanced standards abroad.

As a result of the combination of the activities of overtaking and surpassing of advanced standards at home and abroad with mass movements of technical innovation, a great number of small factories in the municipality which were formerly backward before in production techniques brought about great changes in production in the factories. For instance, factories which could only make cardboard boxes successfully trial-manufactured solid state circuits. Factories which could only make carved bones and iron ladles successfully trial-manufactured single-crystal furnaces and mass-produced electronic products.

The "overtaking and surpassing groups" conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's great guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle." In their activities of overtaking and surpassing advanced standards at home and abroad they persevere in the principle of diligence and frugality and reduce or do away with state investments or equipment. More than 90 percent of the workers of the Tungfanghung Pharmaceutical Works were originally embroidery girls. During the trial-manufacture of new pharmaceutical products some people insisted that since the process was technically complicated, they should demand the superior organization to invest two million yuan, add 50 units of equipment, build 2,000 square meters of new buildings and then begin production one or two years later. But the "overtaking and surpassing group" repudiated together with the workers the idea of loving things large and foreign and stretching hands upward for aid, and decided to follow the road of self-reliance and arduous struggle. They built more than 20 units of native equipment themselves, modified old buildings and finally began production of two types of new medicine in ampules only after spending several months' time and an investment of 300,000 yuan. In the meantime they also successfully trial-manufactured three kinds of valuable medicines.

"Overtaking and surpassing groups" on the industrial front in Peking Municipality pay great attention to overall planning and the strengthening of cooperation. They enable the activities of overtaking and surpassing advanced standards to proceed systematically. For instance, during the trial-manufacture of an important cinematographic equipment for the propagandization of Mao Tse-tung's thought, "overtaking and surpassing groups" in Peking Municipality organized 56 units of different trades to develop cooperation because the technique required was complicated and quality requirements high. Finally they successfully trial-manufactured three machines after spending only three months' time; and the principal performance approached or surpassed advanced standards at home and abroad.

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SCHOOL-RUN FACTORIES

South China Middle School Runs Small Chemical Works by Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 17, 1970)

/the revolutionary teachers and students of the no. 61 middle school in this south china city have been guided by our great leader chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive in setting up a small chemical works which brought about the "three-in-one" combination of teaching, scientific research and production, deepening the revolution in education. this small chemical works produces 100 tons of aluminum sulphate annually, using industrial waste as raw material.

because the school had been divorced from proletarian politics, from the workers and peasants and from production, the teachers and students last november proposed to run a chemical works and use industrial waste so as to help with the country's socialist construction. this proposal won immediate approval of the school's party branch. it said that this would not only create wealth for the state but, more important, could help the teachers and students take part in social practice and combine theory with practice in line with our great leader chairman mao's principle of "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour". under the leadership of the party branch, the revolutionary teachers and students began the preparations.

red guards from the school visited many factories and got slag from aluminum producing plants and waste sulphuric acid from insecticides plants as raw material to extract aluminum sulphate. the students eagerly learned skills from the workers. they worked day after day and found indigenous methods to produce aluminum sulphate as a result of more than one hundred experiments.

then the students turned abandoned pigsties into their factory building, constructed sedimentation and settling tanks of gravel and broken bricks and made their own blowers and other equipment from waste material. lacking equipment to pulverize the slag, the students broke it up with big hammers. those whose hands cracked went on with their work all the same. they declared: "these big hammers are hard to use, but this will temper our revolutionary will."

acting on our great leader chairman mao's teaching "effect the greatest economy and do more with less money", the revolutionary teachers and students run their chemical works frugally. when they needed fuel to condense the aluminum sulphate solution, they removed waste coal dust from the chimney of a paper mill.

the ideological revolutionization of the teachers and students is promoted by their running the factory through hard struggle and taking part in productive labour. the teachers have a good chance to study again and the students get wide knowledge through practice. the solution part of chemistry was taught in eight hours in the past, going from concept to concept. but it still could not be clearly explained. then the students went to the factory and learned while doing. it took only one hour to explain the principles. on-the-spot teaching in the factory helped with the transformation of

teaching methods. many students have not only become skilled workers, but become the teachers' assistants. the initiative and creativeness of the teachers and students is brought into full play and the lessons are lively.

the school makes scientific experiments in its factory and this greatly enriches the teaching contents. in producing aluminum sulphate, the teachers and students conducted a series of scientific experiments analysing the contents of slag, testing reactions, searching for ways to accelerate the sedimentation rate and noting the concentration and temperature of crystallization. they studied and tackled production problems. the experiments provided practical experience and raised their theoretical level and ability to solve practical problems. in half a year, with mao tsetung thought in command, they were able to work out an outline for teaching chemistry based on the course of production in the chemical works.

INDUSTRY

Northwest China Plant Trial-Produces New Type of Oil Drilling Machine

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 16, 1970)

the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of the lanchow petro-chemical equipment plant in kansu province, northwest china, working in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have made many technical innovations and within two months designed and trial-produced a new type of oil drilling rig suited to china's conditions. this is a new contribution to the petroleum industry.

this high-power drilling rig was designed according to the needs of chinese oil fields. it is small, efficient, light and simple in structure. it ensures safety in operation and is easy to maintain and move from place to place. compared with imported drilling rigs of the same category, it has 60 per cent more power and is one-fifth lighter. the new design reduces the amount of work in processing and saves large quantities of high-quality steel for the state.

the petro-chemical equipment plant in lanchow was the scene of fierce struggle between the two lines in making oil drilling rigs. formerly, under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his "slavish comprador philosophy" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace", the plant copied foreign designs of rigs which were complicated, clumsy and heavy, inefficient and dangerous to operate. china's petroleum and petroleum-machinery workers for a long time demanded that the design be revolutionized, but nothing changed.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers in the plant decided to design and make a new, chinese-style oil drilling rig at high speed and of high quality as a contribution to the development of china's petroleum industry.

as soon as they put forward this militant slogan they received support from the plant revolutionary committee. the committee organized the workers to study repeatedly "the constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" and carry out revolutionary mass criticism based on the history of the plant's struggle

between the two lines. the workers got to the crux of the matter, saying: "the slavish comprador philosophy pushed by liu shao-chi was aimed at preventing us from working out something original and making us trail behind other countries forever. when we study the experience of other countries, we should assimilate those things suited to china's conditions and not transplant or copy uncritically." they were of one mind that they should break with useless conventions and go full steam ahead with technical innovations so as to design a new type of drilling rig of chinese style.

the workers used chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking to resolve the contradictions in designing and trial production and thus succeeded in solving many difficulties easily. a drilling rig has some 10,000 parts, and drawing the blueprints involes much work. but, acting according to differences in importance and urgency, the workers concentrated on drawing first one part of the blueprints and then another. thus they could design and trial-produce at the same time. after seven days of hard efforts they finished drawing all the blueprints. this greatly speeded up the progress of trial-production.

in the course of designing and trial-producing this new-type rig, the workers gave full play to their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and enthusiastically offered suggestions and ideas. the old-type drilling rig used a transmission belt or chain and breakdowns were frequent, and operation was not safe. the designers wanted to replace the belt with cardan shaft (universal joint) but they had never seen a high-power cardan shaft of such a wide angle and length in national or international data.

when designing on the spot, the designers asked the advice of the workers who had considerable practical experience, and they quickly worked out a solution. a new-type gear could greatly increase the durability and save a lot of high grade alloy steel. but it was difficult to produce such gears, so the designers hesitated. when the workers of the gear-making group heard of this problem, they firmly supported the suggestion. they said that in producing china's own drilling rig, they were determined to overcome difficulties however great. thus the workers and technicians pooled their wisdom and efforts and finished the rig in just two months.

COAL MINING

Central China Province Builds a Big Modern Coal-Pit

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 17, 1970)

the honan pingdingshan coal mining administration has built a big modern coal-pit with an annual capacity of 900,000 tons which went into production recently. the mining, ventilation, pumping, haulage are all mechanized.

this chinese designed and built coal-pit was completed in the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. the workers started construction back in 1958 under the guidance of chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". after one year of hard work, they completed the main and auxiliary shafts. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab

liu shao-chi and his agents wildly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and opposed relying on the masses to build coal-pits with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they forced the construction to stop half-way. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially after the mine revolutionary committee was set up the coal-pit builders used invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon to settle accounts with liu shao-chi and his agents for their towering crimes and fiercely criticized their revisionist trash such as the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy. this ensured that the work advanced victoriously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in the past the tunnel was built up with stone blocks, each weighing around 40 kilogrammes. this was hard work, expensive and slow. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the workers devised a new method of rock bolting to replace old one. without rock bolting machines they made holes with pneumatic drills. after bolting they had no cement ejector, so they made one of discarded materials. in this way they saved the state a lot of manpower and materials and speeded up construction.

they broke with the old convention that production should not be done when the tunnel was being constructed. they undertook building while hewing. in this way, 150,000 tons of coal were dug while the tunnel was being built.

OUTSTANDING PRODUCTION BRIGADE

East China Production Brigade Gets Good Harvests for 8 Consecutive Years

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 16, 1970)

the hsiachiatsun production brigade in chufu county in shantung province, east china, has had good harvests every year since 1962. during the four years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the output of grain and ginned cotten has been 10.5 tons and 1.125 tons per hectare, respectively. there have been big advances in vegetables and raising pigs. all this is because the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the leadership of the brigade party branch. they have thus contributed to the motherland's socialist construction.

hsiachiatsun was a poor place before liberation. cruel exploitation and oppression by the landlords made the life of the poor and lower-middle peasants utterly miserable. they did not have enough food and clothing from one end of the year to another until the place was liberated. under the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants worked in high spirits to transform the locality. considerable progress was made. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents kept grain output low. farm production was greatly hampered in 1960 when liu shao-chi stirred up an evil trend of "san tzu yi pao" (the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households).

in the face of the sharp struggle between the two classes and two lines, the party branch of the brigade organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to study chairman mao's great teaching "only socialism can save china". after the study, the poor and lower-middle peasants realized that "san tzu yi pao" meant the slimy road to capitalism and that they must keep to collectivization. they said with determination: "we will firmly keep to the road of collectivization of agriculture charted by chairman mao." determined to build a new socialist countryside, they sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist "san tzu yi pao" and began the struggle to transform nature.

the party branch aroused the poor and lower-middle peasants in 1961 to map out a five-year plan for building a new socialist countryside under the guidance of great mao tsetung thought. the party branch decided to start with water conservancy for chairman mao teaches: "irrigation is the life blood of agriculture." but the brigade had no funds nor technique to dig wells, each of which would cost more than one thousand yuan. what was to be done? the poor and lower-middle peasants gave this clear-cut answer: "work hard by self-reliance". the party branch took the suggestions of the poor and lower-middle peasants and decided to blaze a new trail in water conservancy construction and dig pump-wells by indigenous methods instead of stretching out their hands for state aid.

an intensive battle was started to sink wells. hsia chi-sheng, secretary of the brigade party branch, led the commune members in marching to the construction site in the dead of winter. working with great tenacity, they displayed the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and sank four wells with an investment of only forty yuan. then they went on to sink another eight wells. the party branch mobilized the commune members to accumulate funds and buy engines and pumps. they installed these machines to operate the twelve wells. this fundamentally solved the problem of supplying water.

the peasants levelled the land while sinking wells so as to irrigate all the farmland. after putting in 18,000 work-days, they filled in gorges and low-lying land and cut off many hill slopes. they deep ploughed and levelled all the land and made it as trim and neat as a vegetable garden.

the backward farming conditions were radically changed in two years. average grain yield in the brigade reached 5.7 tons per hectare in 1963. the brigade sold 6i tons of surplus grain to the state and also set aside part of the harvest as food grain and for use as seed and fodder.

the brigade was better off. part of the income was distributed to the brigade members according to a reasonably worked out plan. the brigade party branch used the rest of the income to buy farm machinery to expand production in line with chairman mao's teaching "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." after a few years of hard work, the brigade bought 30 machines including diesel engines, motors, tractors and threshing machines. the work of irrigating, threshing and fodder crushing is now done by power-operated machines.

the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the poor and lower-middle peasants has been raised during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they are doing all they can to win still better harvests. the brigade party branch has decided to pay great attention to pig raising to solve the problem of fertilizer. a method of making

a fermented pig feed with a high sugar content from grain husks and stalks has been adopted to economize on grain and this has helped promote pig raising. the increase in the number of pigs has brought more farm manure. this in turn has enabled the brigade to reap high, stable crop yields year after year. grain output in 1969 was more than five times that in 1960.

in order to lift per-hectare yield higher, members of the birgade are using scientific farming. they have succeeded in growing cotton on wheat land before the summer wheat harvest and harvesting wheat, maize and chinese cabbage on the same plot in one year, achieving high yields of all these crops.

EXEMPLARY GRAIN STORE

A Socialist Grain Store in East China

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 16, 1970)

"our good socialist grain store" is what people call the no. 57 grain store in suchow, kiangsu province, east china, for its whole-hearted service to the masses. the revolutionary staff members of the store give prominence to proletarian politics, maintain close ties with the masses and are supervised by them.

the store is staffed by 12 people and supplies food grain to more than 4,200 households and 14 industrial enterprises.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people working in the store criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they came to realize that in running a socialist store well they should guide their work with the greater leader chairman mao's teachings that politics is the commander, the soul in everything and that "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", that is, they should firmly grasp the revolutionization of their own thinking.

they understand that socialist commerce serves the workers, peasants and soldiers through the work of the commercial workers and that their thinking and class stand determines whether commerce serves proletarian politics, industrial and agricultural production and the workers, peasants and soldiers.

ideological revolutionization essentially means using the great mao tsetung thought to educate the commercial workers. with this understanding, the commercial workers of the no. 57 grain store are earnest in their living study and application of mao tsetung thought. this has helped raise their political consciousness greatly. they say: "we directly serve the revolutionary masses, so we must do our work very well."

fang hai-hsing, a leading member of the store, always sets strict demands on himself and takes the lead in making a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in criticizing revisionism and fighting self. though he has only one leg and suffers from asthma, he takes part in collective productive labour and always chooses to do the heaviest job. his comrades praise him in these words: "though physically handicapped, fang hai-hsing has lofty revolutionary ideals. he is our pace-setter in ideological revolutionization."

the comrades of the store study chairman mao's brilliant articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and use them as constant reminders in reviewing their actions. they often go among the people and ask for their comments to improve their work. the store lengthened its business hours some time ago and had comrades on duty at night so that people could shop at any hour of the day, every day of the year. but they found that some of the customers lived quite far away and had to spend a lot of time travelling to shop at the store. the comrades again studied chairman mao's teaching on whole-hearted service to the people. they set up supply points at a distance from the store to save the customers' time and contribute to the work of grasping revolution and promoting production.

a worker, carrying a baby in his arms, came to buy grain in the store one day because his wife was on her work shift and his mother was ill. those in charge of the store noticed his difficulty and arranged for grain to be brought to his home. this reminded the shop assistants that this might be true of other families and they should get out from behind the counter and do their best to serve the people.

the neighbourhood revolutionary committee cooperated in making investigations into the general situation of all 4,200 households. then they decided what families they should bring grain to because there were old workers or workers in poor health and relatives of armymen and martyrs. when an old woman, a member of a soldier's family, saw the grain delivered to her home, she said with tears in her eyes: "we can weigh the amount of the grain you have brought, but how could we measure your warm proletarian feelings for the workers, peasants and soldiers?" the old woman wrote of this to her son, encouraging him to make great efforts to study chairman mao's works, follow his teachings and always be his good fighter.

since the ninth party congress last year, the comrades of the grain store have made a deep study of chairman mao's great thesis of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his teachings "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." the comrades said: "we should do a good job of saving and storing grain. this is needed for continuing the revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. the store has always done a good job of keeping grain. the shop assistants start from the idea of saving every grain of rice and have paid close attention to this in storing grain. grain is often scattered around the counter and they are in the habit of recovering every grain.

they go to factories, neighbourhoods and schools to popularize chairman mao's great principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and the significance of saving grain. with the grain store taking the lead, all the residents of this neighbourhood pay attention to saving grain.

chairman mao teaches: "direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the communist party." the comrades of the grain store recognize that if they are to run a socialist store well, they must forge close ties with the masses, accept their supervision conscientiously and take deep root among them.

the store has set up a group to exercise the mass control, consisting of representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers

and the store's staff. they hold regular monthly meetings to review the work and encourage the shop assistants to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and promote the revolutionization of their thinking, promptly report the opinions and suggestions of the workers, peasants and soldiers on grain supply and help the store do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation. the group often holds discussions and investigation meetings of different types to solicit the masses' opinions.

the store relies on the masses whole-heartedly and the masses are concerned about the store. some old workers go to the assistants constantly and with them contrast the suffering of the past with today's happiness. they also contrast the grain stores in the old society with those in the new society so as to arouse the class consciousness of the commercial workers, strengthen their proletarian feelings and make them establish the ideology of serving the people whole-heartedly. the masses also help the grain store overcome difficulties. at one time, there was an urgent check-up on the number of people the store serves. when the neighbourhood revolutionary committee learned of this, it sent some people to help the store and so the work was done quickly and accurately.

AGRICULTURE

Shanghai Supports Agricultural Production in Big Way

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 17, 1970)

shanghai has delivered a great amount of means of production to the rural areas throughout the country on time, giving great support to farm work. this was done in line with our great leader chairman mao's great teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor."

more chemical fertilizer, insecticides, and sprayers were delivered in the first half of this year than in the corresponding period of last year. the amounts for some topped peak levels.

the revolutionary committee of the shanghai company of the means of production for agriculture ran mao tsetung thought study classes early this year where the masses studied chairman mao's teachings on the relationship between industry and agriculture. they came to understand that the timely supply of the means of production is vital to develop both industry and agriculture and is a concrete action to implement chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

they organized teams along with the departments of industry, agriculture and scientific research to make investigations among 145 factories of the chemical, textile, printing and dyeing, paper-making, leather and pharmaceutical industries. they also went to tap the potential of industrial waste for use as fertilizer. they purchased and sold various kinds of industrial waste, based on the varieties, properties and effects. the company provided shanghai's rural districts with 24 per cent more fertilizer made of industrial waste in the first half of this year than in the same period of 1969. this created favourable conditions for higher output and lower costs in farming.

the company also took effective measures to help shanghai's rural districts grow more duckweed for use as manure. in co-ordination with agricultural and scientific departments, the company sent its workers and cadres to the rural districts to popularize mao tsetung thought. they brought home the significance of growing duckweed and helped communes and production brigades sum up and spread their experience in growing this green manure. all this greatly promoted the growing of duckweed throughout shanghai's rural districts. the total acreage growing duckweed this year comes to more than 46,600 hectares. 2.7 times more duckweed was used as manure this year than last, thus saving a large amount of chemical fertilizer.

in view of the high tide in agricultural production, the revolutionary masses of the company, taking into consideration the growing need for fertilizer, promptly informed the related industrial departments of the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. joint efforts were made to work out measures to support agriculture. the production and supply of fertilizer were arranged accordingly. since production of ammonia liquor was greatly increased in may and june, the revolutionary workers of the company promptly delivered it to the rural districts, making a new contribution to agricultural production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Government of People's Republic of China and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Sign in Peking Agreement on Providing Gratuitous Military Aid by China to Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1970)

in order to support the cambodian people in their just war against u.s. imperialism and its lackey the lon nol-sirik matak clique and to further strengthen the profound traditional friendship between the peoples of china and cambodia, the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of national union of cambodia signed in peking today an agreement on providing gratuitous military aid by china to cambodia in 1970.

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of china, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

also present at the signing ceremony were:

sarin chhak, chau seng, chan youran, ngo hou, thiounn mumm, huot sambath, keat chhon, thiounn prasith and heng pich, members of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; and

leading members of the chinese government departments concerned and the chinese people's liberation army wang hsin-ting, li chiang, han nien-lung, feng yung-shun, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, wang yueh-hsi and ting sung-tao, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao.

after the signing, premier chou en-lai gave a dinner in honour of prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth, and members of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

in may this year, the governments of china and cambodia signed an agreement on providing the royal government of national union of cambodia with a loan by the chinese government. li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of china, and thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Denounces Rahman-Razak Clique for Serving Japanese Militarism

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" pointed out in a commentary broadcast yesterday that the rahman-razak clique is not only a running dog of british imperialism but also a faithful flunkey of japanese militarism.

the commentary said: in his short stay of ten days in tokyo, rahman did his utmost to curry favour with japanese militarism, sickeningly extolling japan's monopoly financial groups for their plunder and aggression in malaya and the ambitious japanese militarists for their criminal activities of expansion in various parts of asia.

rahman's ugly performance in tokyo was by no means accidental, the commentary continued. the rahman puppet regime is tottering under the telling blows of the malayan people's armed struggle. declining british imperialism cannot save the clique from its doom. in such circumstances, in order to maintain the interests of the handful of bureaucrat-comprado capitalists and feudal landlords, the rahman-razak clique has tried a thousand and one ways to flatter japanese militarism so as to take shelter under its wings. therefore, while frantically suppressing the just demand of the malayan people for settling accounts with japanese militarism for its crimes, rahman has recently entered a dirty deal with japanese militarism behind their back. he has in this way attempted to whitewash the towering crimes committed by japanese militarism against the malayan people by accepting two freighters presented to malaya's bureaucrat-capitalist class by the reactionary japanese government. this is intolerable. the malayan people will never permit it.

the commentary said: in the past few years, the rahman-razak clique has redoubled its efforts to usher in the japanese militarist forces. now, rahman is openly helping revive the dream of the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" by creating false public opinion in favour of japanese militarism which is rearing its head for new military adventures against malaya and other asian countries. this not only reveals the shameless features of the traitors of the rahman clique but also shows that this puppet clique is having a hard time.

the commentary concluded: the malayan people bear mortal hatred for japanese militarism. the treacherous acts of the rahman-razak clique can only arouse greater indignation from the malayan people and make them unite on a wider scale to carry through to the end, together with all other asian peoples, the struggle for liberation against the aggressive designs of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and their lackeys.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrades Huang Yung-sheng, Li Tso-peng, Li Hsien-nien and Kuo Mo-jo Cordially Meet Kang Yung Kwang, Leader, and Kim Dong Heub, Deputy Leader, of Korean Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1970)

huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, li tso-peng, deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a., li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met kang yung kwan, leader, and kim dong heub, deputy leader, of the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea.

korean ambassador to china hyun joon keuk and his wife and kim jai sook, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in china were present.

huang yung-sheng and the other chinese comrades had a very cordial and friendly talk with team leader kang yung kwan, deputy team leader kim dong heub, ambassador hyun joon keuk and other korean comrades.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned wang hsin-ting, huang chih-yung, han nien-lung and tsao cheng.

Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission Holds Ceremony Welcoming Korean Table Tennis Team; Chinese and Korean Players Give Excellent Friendly Exhibition of Table Tennis

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1970)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china this evening held a grand ceremony in the capital indoor stadium warmly welcoming the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea with kang yung kwan as the team leader and kim dong heub as the deputy team leader. the ceremony was followed by an excellent friendly exhibition of table tennis given by chinese and korean players.

the brightly illuminated capital indoor stadium this evening was permeated with a strong atmosphere of the militant friendship and close unity between the people of china and korea and the players of the two countries. over the rostrum inside the stadium were huge portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and korea. huge streamers inside and outside the stadium read: "a warm welcome to the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea exclamation"

"we firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation"

seated in the front row on the rostrum at the ceremony were:

huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li tso-peng, p.l.a. deputy chief of the general staff; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the departments concerned wang hsin-ting, hsiao ching-kuang, huang chih-yung, chang ling-pin, chang chien-kun, han nien-lung and tsao cheng;

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth;

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china and madame hyun joon keuk;

kang yung kwan, leader, and kim dong heub, deputy leader, of the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

huynh anh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china;

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china;

aurel duma, rumanian ambassador to china; and

ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and madame ranadhir subba.

also present at the welcoming ceremony and exhibition play were kim jai sook, minister-counsellor, and other members of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china;

princess norodom soriya roeungsy, daughter of the head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk; princes norodom sihamoni, norodom norindrapong and norodom yuvaneath, sons of samdech norodom sihanouk; sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs; chau seng, minister charged with special missions; chan youran, minister of popular education and youth; dr. ngo hou, minister of public health, religious and social affairs, and madame ngo hou; thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, and madame thiounn mumm; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister; and thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation, of the royal government of national union of cambodia; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; and other cambodian guests.

to the strains of militant music, the chinese and korean players, holding high the national flags of the two countries, marched into the arena, full of vigour and vitality. then the band struck up the national anthems of the two countries. amidst a warm, prolonged ovation from the crowd of 20,000 spectators, the players of the two countries exchanged team pennons.

the chinese and korean players then gave a friendly exhibition of men's and women's singles and men's and women's team play that lasted for two and a half hours. the packed crowd time and again warmly applauded the excellent performance by the players of the two countries.

there has existed a traditional friendship between the sportsmen of the two countries. in the past decade and more, the korean table tennis team has paid seven friendly visits to china and the chinese table tennis team has also visited korea on many occasions. the present friendly visit to china by the korean comrades-in-arms certainly will further enhance the great militant friendship between the two peoples and the sportsmen of the two countries.

after the exhibition play, team leader kang yung kwan, deputy team leader kim dong heub, ambassador hyun joon kguk and madame hyun joon kguk, samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth, ambassador ngo thuyen, charge d'affaires ad interim huynh anh, ambassador xhorxhi robo, ambassador aurel duma, ambassador ranadhir subba and madame ranadhir subba, together with huang yung-sheng, li tso-peng, li hsien-nien, kuo mo-jo and others, went into the arena and cordially shook hands with the players, coaches and umpires amid music and rhythmic applause. together they posed for photographs.

present at the ceremony and exhibition play were also leading members of the chinese departments and organizations concerned, including li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, shen chien, chou hua-min, hsieh huai-teh, ting hsi-lin, chou jung-kuo, ting kuo-yu and chen shu-huai.

CHINA AND SOUTHERN YEMEN

Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai from Chairman Robaya of People's Republic of Southern Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1970)

premier chou en-lai has received a message of thanks from salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's republic of southern yemen. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

comrade chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

as we depart from the land of the friendly people's republic of china to return to our country, i am happy to express my deep gratitude, in my own name and on behalf of the delegation as well as in the name of the government and people of the people's republic of southern yemen, for your warm welcome and hospitality accorded us during our visit to various places in the people's republic of china. this eloquently shows that the chinese people are hospitable. we express tremendous admiration for the successes achieved by the chinese people in production and in opposing imperialism and its aggressive manoeuvres which are directed against the chinese people and the struggling people of all countries.

i avail myself of this opportunity to convey to you the praises of the government and people of the people's republic of southern yemen for the friendly relations between our two peoples. wish you good health forever. wish the great chinese people under the leadership of the great chairman mao tsetung prosperity and progress.

salem robaya ali
chairman of the presidential council
of the people's republic of southern
yemen

august 13, 1970

US

Nixon's Fascist Tyranny Arouses US People to Broader, Fiercer Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1970)

u.s. imperialism, badly trounced by the world's people and the american people, beset with difficulties at home and abroad and denounced everywhere, has recently stepped up bourgeois dictatorship in a vain attempt to maintain its reactionary rule by sanguinary fascist tyranny. nevertheless, its perverse action can only serve to increase the u.s. people's strong dissatisfaction and resistance.

the great leader chairman mao pointed out in 1949: "the u.s. government still has a veil of democracy, but it has been cut down to a tiny patch by the u.s. reactionaries and become very faded, and is not what it used to be in the days of washington, jefferson and lincoln. the reason is that the class struggle has become more intense. when the class struggle becomes still more intense, the veil of u.s. democracy will inevitably be flung to the four winds." this wise prediction of chairman mao has been fully borne out by the historical facts of u.s. class struggle in the past 21 years. as the american people became more awakened daily, and class struggle more acute, the u.s. ruling circles enacted one fascist law after another such as the "taft-hartley act" and the "mccarran act" to suppress workers strikes and persecute the progressives. since its coming to power, the nixon administration, faced with the american people's raging revolutionary struggle, has recklessly resorted to the counter-revolutionary tricks of deception, and at the same time stepped up its tempo of fascistization, discarding completely the veil of democracy which had already been torn to pieces by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles, thus entirely revealing its hideous fascist features.

the nixon administration has resorted more frequently than any previous administration to such bourgeois state machine as the court, prison, police and troops to persecute the american people. time and again it arrested progressives and revolutionary people under trumped-up charges and trampled underfoot progressive organizations. most of the leaders and hundreds of members of the black panther, a progressive black organization, have been arrested under various pretexts and thrown into prison in handcuffs and fetters. some were even brutally murdered. thousands upon thousands of college and university students were unjustifiably arrested. according

to the much watered-down figures released by j. edgar hoover, chief of the notorious f.b.i. (federal bureau of investigation), over 7,000 students were arrested during the last school year. the nixon administration called out large numbers of troops and police to station in schools to suppress the students and even the corridors of some high schools were patrolled by police.

the nixon administration has stepped up its fascist rule of terror unbridledly. it sent out innumerable secret agents armed with electronic bugging and tape-recording gadgets to watch the activities of the revolutionary masses and drew up black lists by electronic computers. after repeated protest demonstrations at kent state university against the dispatch of troops by the nixon administration to invade cambodia, the f.b.i. sent 50 secret agents disguised as students to that university in an attempt to undermine the student struggle. it was disclosed that it will send 200 more secret agents there next year. meanwhile, secret agents of the pentagon have never ceased collecting information concerning mass struggles in various cities. the u.s. defense department admitted publicly last january that one of its directorates was keeping the names and photos of "dissident americans". a u.s. army under-secretary clamoured last march that "the army cannot simply wait until there is an actual requirement to deploy troops before information about a disturbance is collected." under the instigation of the ruling circles, the ku-klux-klan, a fascist organisation devoted to persecuting afro-americans, recently held a convention of 2,000 k.k.k. gangsters from 44 states to jointly work out a scheme for intensifying the persecution of afro-americans.

in face of the surging struggle of the american people, the panic-stricken nixon administration has carried out unbridled slaughters of the revolutionary masses. it has repeatedly proclaimed "curfews" at will and dispatched fully-armed troops and police and even helicopters and armoured cars to suppress the demonstrating masses. last may, tens of thousands of national guards men were called out in eight states including ohio, georgia, wisconsin and illinois to suppress sanguinarily the students demonstrating against u.s. imperialist aggression on cambodia. this reactionary government shot 12 people, white and black, to death in less than half a month. in july, it successively killed nearly ten afro-americans, puerto ricans and mexican-americans by gunfire, and injured hundreds of afro-americans, thus owing the american people a greater blood debt.

in order to step up its fascist dictatorship, the nixon administration even attempted to legalize all these reactionary measures. nixon has formed a special commission consisting of attorney general john mitchell, intellegence chief j. edgar hoover and secret service chief james rowley to discuss further fascist measures. he urged congress to approve "stronger federal laws" to deal with the american people. last july, nixon prohibited by an "order" the gathering of over 100 to 500 people in places near the white house in a vain attempt to protect his den. he also signed a "bill" himself to expand the scope of telephone bugging and empowered the police to search and arrest at will, thus depriving the american people of nearly all their basic rights of freedom.

the sanguinary fascist tyranny of the nixon administration is precisely a sign that u.s. imperialism is at the end of its tether and is fast declining. its ferocious and heinous fascist tyranny does not show its strength, but just the opposite, reveals its more feeble nature. u.s. imperialism has failed to win in its aggressive wars abroad and is bogged down deeper

and deeper in the quagmire. at home, inflation, reduced production, recession and sharp increase in unemployment have brought about more acute class contradictions and unprecedented social upheavals. the reactionary rule of the nixon administration has been again and again violently pounded by the unprecedentedly mounting revolutionary struggle of the american people. u.s. bourgeois journal and hired scribes have stated in alarm that in the united states, "the present crisis has no genuine predecessors", that "today, for the first time, the country faces a massive breakdown... in faith in its ideals, institutions and prospects", and that the united states is "the worst nation in the world".

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the united states." at present, the american people's revolutionary mass movement against the policies of aggression and war of the nixon administration and against fascist tyranny is gaining momentum. the american workers have launched fiercer struggles. workers and employees in a number of trades have repeatedly held large-scale strikes thrusting aside the so-called "laws" and "bans" of the ruling circles. many workers have taken part in protest demonstrations against the nixon administration's expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china. the students have not only held strikes and demonstrations in continued opposition to the decadent bourgeois educational system, but also successively made vehement protest against the fascist military training in schools and the reactionary domestic and foreign policies of the nixon administration. the heavily oppressed afro-americans, american indians, mexican-americans and puerto ricans have risen unanimously in a more furious struggle against violent repression. in this revolutionary struggle, more and more people have embarked on the road of hitting back at counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence . the workers' struggle, the student movement and the afro-american struggle have gradually converged into a gigantic revolutionary torrent. an ever broader strata of the people, including college and high school teachers, artists, medical workers, lawyers, film workers and religious circles, have thrown themselves into the momentous revolutionary struggle. the nixon administration cannot check the advance of the torrent of the american people's revolutionary struggle with political deception. similarly it can never rely on out-and-out fascist tyranny to save itself from its doom. the american people will certainly wage a more valiant revolutionary struggle to smash the frenzied onslaught of the reactionary authorities.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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MASS INDOCTRINATION

Tillers of the Land Can Successfully Learn and Apply Philosophy

by

CCP Branch of Ch'in-chien Production Brigade,
Chiangshan Hsien, Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 16, 1970)

Poor and lower-middle peasants of a production brigade in Chekiang Province are made to learn "philosophy," which means nothing but Mao thought. The following article claims that peasants are now able to analyze and deal with various contradictions and overcome all obstacles in the way of progress by using Mao's particular brand of materialistic dialectics.--SCMP Ed.

In response to the great leader Chairman Mao's call, "Let philosophy be liberated from the classrooms and textbooks of the philosophers and become a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses," we the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'in-chien production brigade began to study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thoughts in 1964. During the great proletarian cultural revolution we started a mass movement to study Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. Cherishing deep proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao and in close relation with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, we have in the past several years persevered in studying and applying in the midst of struggle, analyzed and dealt with various contradictions with materialistic dialectics as a sharp weapon, known and grasped objective laws, and overcome all obstacles in the way of progress. Chairman Mao's philosophical ideas have become a powerful ideological weapon for the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in their struggle against heaven, earth, the enemy, and self, leading to a new atmosphere of prosperity in both revolution and production in our brigade. We all said, "Chairman Mao's dialectics is a magic weapon essential to the continuing revolution."

Living Study and Living Application of Chairman Mao's Philosophical Ideas Has Set in Motion Class Struggle in Political, Economic, and Ideological Spheres

The poor and lower-middle peasants of our brigade have consistently made class struggle the main subject in our study of philosophy. When the great proletarian cultural revolution entered the phase of struggle, criticism and transformation, we, guided by Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectics of one dividing into two, swept aside interference from both "Left" and Right, enabling struggle-criticism-transformation to proceed steadily along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

After victory was won in the cleaning up of the class ranks, some people thought that class struggle was "almost" over, saying that they still had their guns "but could not see any game around."

With this problem in mind, the brigade's Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle" and "Contradictions are universal and absolute, existing in all the processes of development of things and running through all these processes from beginning to end," and discussed the question: "Is our victory the end of class struggle or its new starting point?" We all recalled the round after round of class struggle from the agrarian reform to the great cultural revolution, and realized deeply that in a class society, class contradictions and class struggle were universal and absolute, that every victory we won was only a new starting point of class struggle and never its end, and that "having guns in hand but seeing no game around" was in fact "seeing game but forgetting to to take the gun." We declared one after another that we would always keep our ideological "guns" polished and would never retire from the battlefield before all the jackals and wolves were killed.

After that we quickly raised a new upsurge of massive accusation, exposure, criticism and cleaning-up, dragging out a small handful of class enemies hidden in dark corners who promoted feudal superstition, spread reactionary ideas of the bourgeoisie, and undermined the socialist collective economy, and powerfully pushing forward struggle, criticism and transformation. The poor and lower-middle peasants sang with enthusiasm: "One dividing into two is a magic weapon indispensable in the struggle against the enemy. Having mastered it, we poor and lower-middle peasants will keep our heads clear and our fighting morale high."

Study and Apply Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thought in a Living Way, Fully Develop Man's Positive Factor in the Struggle Against Nature

In the past, some cadres of our brigade paid attention only to hoes and not to heads in carrying out their work. As a result, although they were busy all day in the fields, they could make a success neither of revolution nor production. After studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Of the two sides of a contradiction, one must be the primary and the other the secondary," we came to understand that man was live while the hoe had to be worked by man, that in the contradiction between the head of man and the hoe, the head

of man was the principal side. We realized that only by paying attention to the head and successfully carrying out ideological revolutionization of man would it be possible to grasp the hoe well, develop the collective economy and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that if attention was paid only to the hoe and not to the head of man, production would not be a success, and even if production temporarily rose, it would lose its way, the collective economy would deteriorate, and political power would change its color.

We resolutely followed the road of bringing politics to the fore, insisted on putting politics in command of production, and consciously placed in the first and foremost position the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, thus enabling the broad masses of commune members to further establish the idea of tilling the land for the revolution and foster the spirit of self-reliance and fighting under adverse conditions.

In the fall of 1967 our brigade suffered from a drought the like of which was seldom seen in history. Only 40 percent of the late autumn crops were harvested. The leadership of the brigade asked all to launch a mass debate on how to overcome the natural calamity. During the debate we studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Under certain conditions, bad things may lead to a good result, and conversely good things may lead to a bad result." We realized that difficulty and victory, or good things and bad things, were a unity of opposites either of which might change in the opposite direction under certain conditions. One of the conditions was the human factor. So long as there were men armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung and so long as we relied on the collective strength, we could of course defeat any calamity and overcome any difficulty.

With understanding unified, the brigade launched a massive anti-drought struggle. The ground was too hard for the plow, so we used hoes instead. Water was fetched from sources 3 li away. Some brigade members broke several hoes in succession, but persisted in planting wheat and autumn vegetables mow by mow. After that, defying the bitter cold, we all took part in building water conservancy works on an extensive scale. After a struggle that lasted throughout the winter of 1967-1968 and the ensuing spring, the total capacity of the reservoirs increased from the former 80,000 cubic meters to 220,000 cubic meters.

In 1968 we again suffered from a drought, during which no rain fell for more than 100 days, but we reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest of wheat and rice. The average per mow yield reached 994 catties--the highest record in history. Last year the per mow output of grain again rose to 1,017 catties.

Seeing the bountiful fruit, the broad masses of brigade members said with pride: "Look! This is how spirit turns into matter."

Living Study and Living Application of Chairman Mao's Philosophical Ideas and Remolding of Subjective World Greatly Increases Consciousness of Continuing Revolution

Some members of the brigade thought at one time that "After all, we are peasants. It won't make much difference if we are somewhat selfish and work on a little private plot." Having learned philosophy, they knew how quantitative change could become qualitative change, and realized that they must never belittle bourgeois "selfishness."

Some of the poor and lower-middle peasants said, "When a potato begins to rot, it is still a good potato, but if it is not treated in time, the rot will spread, and, when most of the potato is rotten, a qualitative change will have taken place and it becomes a rotten potato." If everyone increased their eagerness to cultivate their private plots by only a little and reduced by a little the reserve taken out from the collective income, gradually quantitative change would lead to qualitative change, collective economy would deteriorate, and capitalism would return. They all said, "A drizzle wets your clothes only a little, but if you pay no attention to it, you'll regret it." "If you do not attack bourgeois 'selfishness' and struggle against it, it will struggle against you."

Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical ideas have greatly increased the awareness of the brigade members of the need to struggle against self and repudiate revisionism. In the past, every time after the collective had harvested the groundnuts and oil seeds, some women and children would go to glean the fields, to take home what was left by the pickers. They considered this quite "proper." Now they realized that they were taking home not merely a few groundnuts or oil seeds, but selfish ideas. So, they have voluntarily surrendered what they gleaned to the collective. When picking water chestnuts, some brigade members captured a few eels. They handed the fish over to the collective animal farm to feed the pigs. The socialist spirit of justice and selflessness and tilling the land for the revolution is greatly fostered and good men and good deeds emerge continuously.

Our Principal Experiences

(1) The esotericism of philosophy is utterly shattered.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and their gang, trying by all means to oppose the learning of philosophy by workers, peasants and soldiers, manufactured in the past the myth that "philosophy is esoteric." Some people, poisoned by its influence, also thought that philosophy was abstruse and difficult to understand.

When our brigade began to study philosophy, someone, thinking that it was an unbelievable thing for peasants to study philosophy, said sarcastically, "This is like a cat teaching a tiger to climb a tree." Therefore, in order to unfold a mass movement of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, it was necessary to shatter the belief that "philosophy is esoteric." This is how we did it:

We organized all to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching in his "On Practice": "The Marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism has two outstanding characteristics. One is its class nature: it openly avows that dialectical materialism is in the service of the proletariat. The other is its practicality: it emphasizes the dependence of theory on practice, emphasizes that theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice."

This made all realize that the philosophy of the proletariat was a scientific summing-up of the experience of the proletariat in revolutionary struggle, that its source was revolutionary practice but in turn directed revolutionary practice and dealt with revolutionary truths, that philosophy meant the knowing of things and was nothing esoteric at all, that the two characteristics of the philosophy of the proletariat showed that workers, peasants and soldiers were the masters of philosophy and if they were unable to learn philosophy then there would be no philosophy at all, and that we poor and lower-middle peasants, having a red heart that was boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, fighting on the first line of the three major revolutionary struggles everyday and full of practical experience, were best qualified to study the philosophy of the proletariat and apply it successfully.

Meanwhile, we developed revolutionary mass criticism in depth, relentlessly exposing and criticizing the towering crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and their gang of having frenziedly opposed Mao Tse-tung's thought and the study of philosophy by workers, peasants and soldiers, and relentlessly exposing and criticizing "the theory that philosophy is esoteric."

The more we criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen, the more we hated them and the stronger our confidence in and determination of studying and applying materialistic dialectics successfully became. We all said, "We poor and lower-middle peasants must master this sharp weapon of philosophy and rebel against Liu Shao-ch'i and the class enemy."

Through continual summing up of study experience and use of concrete instances in real struggle and real life, we also explained the principles of philosophy and further shattered the myth that philosophy was esoteric.

The 2nd production team had its output reduced in 1967 as a result of natural calamity. However, because the leadership of the team had intensified ideological and political work and fostered the spirit of self-reliance and moreover firmly grasped economy of consumption of grain, the team not only had enough grain to eat but something to spare. In 1968 the team reaped a giant bumper harvest, but because education was slackened, consumption rose sharply, and by spring last year some team members were short of grain.

Seizing upon this incident, the poor and lower-middle peasants studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "A bad thing may change into a good thing," and launched a big debate on why there was grain to spare in a bad year. In this way they summed up experience and learned a lesson, and at the same time learned the philosophical truth of good things becoming bad things and vice versa. The poor and lower-middle peasants said gladly, "Our study of philosophy will be like rain falling on dry earth--every drop will be absorbed, so long as we follow the right path. Who say that tigers can't climb a tree?"

(2) Study of philosophy is combined with study of the "three constantly read articles."

Chairman Mao's philosophical thought is the philosophy of proletarian revolution. It serves the proletariat and the working people in their quest for liberation. Only revolutionary people can successfully learn revolutionary philosophy. That is determined by the class nature of materialistic dialectics. With the help of our own kinsfolk the PLA, our brigade have closely combined the study of philosophy with the study of the "three constantly read articles," enabling the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to develop to a new stage and advance continuously on the road of continuing revolution.

We deeply realize that the "three constantly read articles" constitute a book of continuing revolution for the proletariat as well as a brilliant book of philosophy. Only by studying and applying the "three constantly read articles" well and establishing the idea of working wholeheartedly for the revolution shall we have a clear and positive objective and great motive power, and be truly able to grasp materialistic dialectics. On the other hand, we must also earnestly study and master Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectics on the basis of the study of the "three constantly read articles," before we can still better know and grasp the objective law of the development of things, minimize the haphazard character and strengthen initiative, and carry on the revolution ceaselessly and forever.

Party member and cadre Comrade Tai Hsiang-mei studied the "three constantly read articles" in 1959. She worked actively, willingly and boldly, but did not pay enough attention to her method of work and the masses had critical views about her. During the great proletarian cultural revolution she was criticized by the masses. At first, being unused to it, she became resentful and wanted to quit her job. Later, when the brigade held a study class, the poor and lower-middle peasants studied the "three constantly read articles" together with her. Together they recalled the past bitterness and thought of the present sweetness. As she recalled the suffering in the old society and the happiness in the new, she deeply realized that her idea of quitting the job was mistaken. After that, she studied Chairman Mao's teaching about "one dividing into two," and realized that in order to make revolution well, she would have to divide herself into two--being a motive power for revolution as well as a target of the revolution, having revolutionary enthusiasm as well as a correct method of work.

Now she constantly imposes strict demands on herself in accordance with the requirements of the new Party Constitution, maintains close ties with the masses, listens humbly to their views, and works with even greater vigor than ever. She said, "Dialectics is a magic weapon indispensable to the continuing revolution. It is essential to have the idea of serving the people and also to grasp the dialectics of one dividing into two in order to keep and use power well for the people and forever closely follow Chairman Mao in making revolution."

(3) Studying and applying in a living way, combining study with application, and studying and applying amid struggle.

The study of philosophy in our brigade has also had a trial-and-error course of progress. When we began to study "On Contradiction," the poor and lower-middle peasants asked someone to teach them. Then they read the work for more than ten nights running, but could not understand it. Later, we summed up the experience and the lesson learned, abandoned the method of study in separation from practice, criticized various mistaken ideas from Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectical viewpoint in close relation to the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, to the problems of struggle-criticism-transformation, and to revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, answered and settled all practical questions, and thus produced immediate results.

In the fall last year, one of the production teams, influenced by the evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism, divided some of its grain reserves among the members. There was much talk about the incident. Some thought it should be made public and criticized, but others said that "chickens in the same coop must not peck at one another" and family scandal should not be aired in public, or the good name of the whole brigade as an advanced unit might be tarnished. Should we face a contradiction squarely or avoid it? Should we expose a contradiction or cover it up?

Bearing this problem in mind, we studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching: "The mutual reliance and mutual struggle of the opposite sides of contradictions contained in all things decides the life of all things and promote their development. There is nothing that does not contain contradiction in itself. Without contradiction, there will be no world."

We then realized that contradictions existed objectively, that we could promote the continuous development of things only by ceaselessly exposing contradictions and resolving them, and that this alone was the correct attitude toward contradiction. The poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out sharply: "When there is struggle there must be struggle, and victory can come only from struggle. If we try to 'protect' the title of advanced unit by 'covering up' contradiction, we shall inevitably be 'protecting' the backward in the end."

Seizing upon this incident, we then launched a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, further removed the remaining poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's "three-all and four no reserve," promptly checked the evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism, and made it possible for Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Prepare for war, prepare for bad years, and do everything for the people," to be further implemented. Many members of our brigade now expose contradictions, struggle against mistakes, and criticize capitalist tendencies as soon as these arise. As a result, the collective economy becomes more and more consolidated. The poor and lower-middle peasants say: "By studying and applying in struggle, we understand deeper the more we study and produce greater results the more we apply what we have learned."

(4) Grasping the basic viewpoints, studying and applying repeatedly.

Vice Chairman Lin teaches us: "In order to truly learn Mao Tse-tung's thought, it is necessary to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's many basic viewpoints. Some of his more astute sayings had best be memorized, and studied and put in application repeatedly." In accordance with this instruction we have studied Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, including principally such basic viewpoints as one dividing into two, the relations between internal and external factors, the two flying leaps, the primacy of the human factor, the grasping of the principal contradictions, the philosophy of the proletariat as a philosophy of struggle, the changing of bad things into good things and vice versa, and correct handling of the two different kinds of contradiction. In close relation to practice, we study repeatedly and put what we have learned in application repeatedly.

The measure we have taken in this connection is this: We grasp the new trends of class struggle and study in time, generally study by grasping the living ideas over which everyone shows concern, study in relation to the planning, examination, and summing up of work, and study regularly by grasping well the system of study. We study each viewpoint with one problem in mind, make clear one idea, and produce one result from application. After we were rated an advanced unit of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the province, we studied one dividing into two, understood that being advanced and being backward were relative and not absolute, utterly destroyed self-complacency, and refused to be satisfied with what we had achieved, but continued to make revolution and march forward forever.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said, "This method has many advantages. You may not learn well the first time, but the second time you will get familiar with your subject. After many times you will be able to grasp it."

To learn Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectics well, it is necessary to rouse the masses freely and form the habit of analysis of questions and carrying out debate from philosophical viewpoints. Our brigade has widely mobilized the masses by such varied and lively means of study classes, discussion-application meetings, debate meetings, writing of short philosophical comments, and publishing of wall newspapers on philosophy. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Dialectics is a method of analysis and argument. The longer the argument, the clearer the issue will become; the more the argument, the clearer the truth." Discussion-application meetings on the study of philosophy in particular are a good means of studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thought, and political night schools are an important position for the study of the same.

(5) Leadership attaches importance to study, and backbone elements take the lead.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "After the political line is determined, cadres are the deciding factor." The Party branch of the brigade fully realizes that the development of a mass movement of living study and living

application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thought on the basis of study of the "three constantly read articles" is needed for raising the consciousness of the cadres and brigade members of continuing revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. In our work we consistently grasp the fundamentals of all things in accordance with Vice Chairman Lin's instructions and put living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works above everything else.

In order to provide leadership for the masses in study, we have chosen some cadres and outstanding educated youths and formed with them a core group for study of philosophy, putting them in charge of organization and leadership of study. We have also organized a spare-time writing group who would write promptly short stories and short comments on philosophy on questions of educational significance which have arisen out of the study and discussion-application of the masses. Up to now they have already written more than 200 items, producing a very good effect on the summing-up, elevation and promotion of the study of philosophy by the masses. In addition, we have fostered a backbone contingent of more than 80 members who are backbones of study as well as backbones of political ideological work.

Thanks to the effort of the leadership and the backbone elements in taking the lead in study and application, the mass movement of study of philosophy in the whole brigade is ceaselessly pushed forward.

The practice of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thought by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of our brigade fully shows that once the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers grasp materialistic dialectics, they will constitute an inexhaustible force of inestimable significance to pushing forward the vigorous development of our enterprise of socialist revolution and socialist construction and to the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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An Important Problem of Ideological Development

- a short comment -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 16, 1970)

Ch'in-chien Production Brigade of Chiangshan Hsien, Chekiang Province, is an advanced unit that has distinguished itself in the mass movement of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought by workers, peasants and soldiers. As their experience is broader and more profound than that of most others, we recommend it to our readers.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Let philosophy be liberated from the classrooms and textbooks of philosophers and become a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses." Living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought by workers, peasants and soldiers is an important problem of ideological development of the whole Party, the whole PLA, and the whole nation. It is of great significance to the strengthening of the ideological development of the Party and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao's philosophical thought is the world outlook and methodology of the proletariat, the basic and fundamental thing in Mao Tse-tung's thought. Vice Chairman Lin points out: "The core of Marxism is dialectics. Chairman Mao applies dialectics freely and naturally. He makes it permeate everything and embody the foundations of the proletarian philosophy of dialectical materialism in every question."

To learn philosophy is to learn Chairman Mao's world outlook and methodology and how he, starting from the stand of the proletariat, observes and solves problems by using the viewpoints and method of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. By learning philosophy one will be able to understand more profoundly than ever the contradictions, classes and class struggle in a socialist society, and expose, analyze and resolve contradictions by applying Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in accordance with the revolutionary dialectics of one dividing into two. One will be able to grasp more consciously and more accurately the objective law of the development of things, avoid falling into one-sidedness and subjectivism, and prevent divorcement from the masses and from practice. One will be able to criticize the bourgeoisie, revisionism, and all kinds and colors of metaphysics and idealism with greater effect, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and prevent restoration of capitalism.

None of the work during the various phases of struggle-criticism-transformation of the great proletarian cultural revolution can be separated from Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's philosophical thought.

The study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought and to learn to use dialectical materialism in practical work is a requirement of the revolution and a requirement of struggle. It is an extremely important combat task on the political-ideological front.

An important experience gained by workers peasants and soldiers in learning and applying philosophy successfully is the utter shattering of the theory that "philosophy is esoteric." For many years renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and their gang have vigorously spread the theory that "philosophy is esoteric" and elevated philosophy to an impossible height so as to frighten the masses with it. This of course could only fully disclose the reactionary nature of Liu Shao-ch'i & Co. in their opposition to the study of philosophy by workers, peasants and soldiers and opposition to Mao Tse-tung's thought. The practice of Ch'in-chien production brigade once more shows that cherishing deep proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao and having rich practical experience, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers can surely learn and apply philosophy successfully, so long as they study and apply in close relation to the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and the practice of remolding the subjective world and the objective world.

The importance attached to study by leadership cadres at all levels is the key to the resolute carrying on of the mass movement of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought and its practical, effective advance. Leadership cadres must profoundly realize the great significance of learning and applying philosophy, take the lead in study and application, and pay good attention to study by the masses. We look forward to seeing models among leadership cadres of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thought.

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INDUSTRY

Shanghai Mill Produces Chinese-Style Machine for Dyeing Cotton Yarn by "One-Step Process"

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 18, 1970)

the workers of the shanghai no. 4 weaving and dyeing mill have invented a chinese-style machine for dyeing yarn by "one-step process", which is up to the best world technique for dyeing cotton yarn. they did this in line with chairman mao's great teaching "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

this machine is another pioneering step after the shanghai textile workers invented a new technological process of printing and dyeing cloth by one step. it uses a completely new technological process developed in china. it counts among its advantages requiring only one process to dye white yarn in various colours. the finished product meets the technical standard which formerly took 16 processes.

formerly, the whole process of dyeing cotton yarn called for nearly 80 pieces of equipment and the work required around 3,000 square metres of factory floor space. the new method takes a short time, uses simple equipment and requires only one-fifth of the former investment.

just four such dyeing machines turn out as much as the whole mill did before. savings of coal come to 50 per cent, electricity 60 per cent, and dyestuffs and chemicals 24 per cent. in addition it solves other problems. the finished dyed cloth is 20 per cent more durable. formerly, eight days elapsed from the time the white yarn entered the mill until the coloured yarn left it. the new technological method requires only two days, saves 50 per cent in manpower and reduces labour intensity greatly.

responding to chairman mao's great call "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", the workers of the mill made many technical innovations and produced machines to mechanize hand work during the big leap forward of 1958. after three years of hard effort, they produced over 100 machines and this doubled the output. as the workers were trying to reach new levels in the technique of dyeing yarn, a handful of capitalist-roaders peddled counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of the slavish comprador philosophy pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and criticized the equipment designed and produced by workers as "not up to standard in precision". therefore, many of the machines were discarded.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running industrial enterprises. the workers were determined at the beginning of this year to break with foreign conventions and catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in dyeing yarn. they overcame one difficulty after another and finally succeeded in producing the first machine for dyeing yarn by the "one-step process" after working 38 days and nights. it has gone into normal operation.

TOBACCO

China's Major Cured Tobacco Producing Area Reports Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 18, 1970)

a major chinese cured tobacco producing area reports a good harvest of cured tobacco, the first of the 1970's. quality is better than in any previous year. the masses and cadres of the hsuchang area of honan province achieved this by vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres worked hard to win a good crop by holding high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and by studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way. since this spring they have carefully studied chairman mao's great thinking on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the new constitution of the party. in connection with the practical struggle, they sharply criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this raised their enthusiasm for producing cured tobacco for the revolution.

with tenacious revolutionary spirit they set about improving the methods of producing cured tobacco. they evolved and popularized new techniques for nursing young shoots, transplanting, field management and curing the tobacco and took effective measures in time against drought, pests and hail. they discovered how to grow good quality tobacco in quantity.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Albanian Government Economic Delegation Led by Comrade Abdyl Kellezi

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council, this evening cordially met comrade abdyl kellezi, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission, and all the comrades on the government economic delegation of the people's republic of albania he is leading.

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, attended the meeting.

when the albanian comrades entered the hall, premier chou en-lai cordially shook hands with and embraced comrade abdyl kellezi and the members of the delegation comrades kico ngjela, shinasi dragoti, pupo shyti, xhorxhi robo and spiro rusha, and the entourage of the delegation, expressing a warm welcome to the albanian comrades-in-arms. he posed for photographs with them.

then premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien had a very warm and friendly conversation with comrade abdyl kellezi and the other distinguished albanian guests.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned comrades li chiang, lai chi-fa, chiao kuan-hua, liu ta-yu, hsieh huai-teh, lin tse-sheng, sun hsiao-feng, chen teh-ho, chang wen-min, cheng yi-shan, li lien-ching, han tsung-cheng and chai hou-jen.

Comrade Kellezi and Albanian Government Economic Delegation Led by Him Visit Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1970)

comrade abdyl kellezi and the albanian government economic delegation he is leading visited tsinghua university here today.

when kellezi and other albanian comrades in the company of leading members of the departments concerned lai chi-fa and hsieh huai-teh arrived at this university of science and engineering which is permeated with revolutionary vigour, they were given a very warm welcome by leading members of the workers and people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team in the university, the university party committee and the university revolutionary committee, and revolutionary teachers and students.

holding portraits of chairman mao, our great leader, and of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian

people, and waving the national flags of china and albania, the welcoming crowd shouted over and over again: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" together with the revolutionary teachers and students comrade abdyl kellezi shouted: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" "mao tsetung-enver exclamation"

comrade kellezi and other comrades on the delegation had a discussion with revolutionary cadres, teachers, red guards and newly enrolled worker, peasant and soldier students of the university. the albanian comrades listened with deep interest to the revolutionary teachers and students, who told their experience gained in firmly carrying through chairman mao's proletarian line for education, in the revolution in education. comrade kellezi praised and warmly congratulated the university on its achievements in carrying out chairman mao's policies on cadres and intellectuals and on training a new type of intellectuals, the proletarian intellectuals. then comrade kellezi told the university's revolutionary teachers and students about the achievements made by albanian institutions of higher learning in further carrying out revolutionization under the leadership of comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour.

after the discussion, comrade kellezi and the other albanian comrades visited the experimental multi-purpose electronics factory which the university built by its own efforts for the purpose of carrying out the principle of the "three-in-one" combination of teaching, scientific research and production. comrade kellezi chatted cordially with the workers, students and teachers working at the factory and carefully inspected a number of the products they designed and made themselves.

chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania, accompanied the delegation on the occasion.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Special Message to Intellectuals Serving Lon Nol Regime

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, issued a special message today calling upon the intellectuals serving the lon nol regime to abandon the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique and join the national united front of kampuchea. the message reads in full as follows:

i address this radio message to the intellectuals who are now serving the lon nol-sirik matak clique. i wish to make it clear that apart from those intellectuals there are many other intellectuals in our country who are patriots and progressives, and who, following the example of sahachivin keat chhon, sahachivin van piny and the hundreds of khmer students in europe and elsewhere, have already joined the n.u.f.k. or inevitably do so the moment they are able to escape from the veritable concentration camp that phnom penh has become. to these many intellectuals i extend my affectionate and confident greetings but do not address the following message:

you, who have the "title" of intellectuals, are supposed to have an advanced education and the ability to reflect, meditate and tell white from black and black from white.

i regret greatly that some of you believed it your task to associate yourselves with lon nol and sirik matak in their sinister and fiendish work that has brought and is bringing to our country, our race and our people the worst suffering, misfortune and misery and the greatest humiliation known in our national history of two thousand years.

the other intellectuals in your group have certainly not willingly joined the lon nol-sirik matak gang, but they do not have the courage that our peasants and workers do, the great majority of whom have taken up arms in order to fight for the liberation and honour of our motherland and of the khmer nation and race.

it is your lack of courage that has thrown you into the arms of the traitorous reactionaries who are selling their country to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the vietnamese of the thieu-ky clique, and the thais of the kittikachorn-charusathien clique.

your lack of courage has made you surrender your honour as true-born khmers and as intellectuals.

to what avail your advanced education and your advanced degrees when your conduct and your attitude do not have the dignity and nobility of our peasant and worker compatriots who cannot yet have the same intellectual advantages you have?

look at the present situation in our country: it is destroyed from top to bottom because of the flames of war kindled by lon nol and sirik matak, by their u.s. masters and their sub-masters in bangkok and saigon who do not show the least restraint in oppressing, plundering, robbing, raping and killing our compatriots in the provinces and countryside and in razing our villages, forests, fields and cities, with the exception of phnom penh, spared to allow the lon nol-sirik matak clique to have a "fief" to carry out exploitation in utter tranquility.

faced by such a situation, you should have the courage to "consult" your conscience. ask whether you are acting as khmers worthy of the name, that is to say, as khmers who are not renegades, as indo-chinese who are not renegades, as sons and daughters of the people who do not betray them.

can you really believe the propaganda of the lon nol-sirik matak clique when it states that president nixon and the u.s. spend the extravagant sums of u.s. dollars, given to the thieu-ky and to lon nol-sirik matak cliques, out of their "love" for the "yellow race" of viet nam and of cambodia?

does your conscience persuade you that u.s. imperialism has a different nature from that of european colonialism which, for example, the khmers, laotians and vietnamese experienced not long ago?

according to the propaganda of lon nol, sirik matak, sim var, douc rasy and trinh hoanh, the armed intervention of cambodia ordered by nixon flowed from the friendship and affection the (white) americans feel for the (yellow or brown) khmer people.

can your conscience believe that when the b-52's, f 105's, phantoms of nixon, thieu-ky, bangkok rain thousands

upon thousands of tons of bombs and napalm on our provinces, districts, villages and cities, and even on our sacred temples of angkor?

the patriotic khmer people have a conscience that does not play tricks with real facts.

you, intellectuals serving lon nol and sirik matak, take fright easily because of their lying propaganda which says that communism is the mortal enemy of the khmers. you do not want to open your eyes to see reality, in particular the reactionary nature of the people like lon nol and the enormous and vilely acquired fortunes of such individuals as sirik matak and songsakd.

you should ask your conscience what lon nol and sirik matak are really defending (their own interests or those of the people?) when they send to the war, to death, tens of thousands of young recruits.

x x x

you are so cowardly as to join lon nol and sirik matak in their "crusade against sihanouk" by which they savagely drag me into the mire of their monstrous slanders, unjust accusations and intolerable humiliations which will only bring dishonour to them and dishonour to our country and our race in the eyes of the civilized world.

you jumped for joy when the phnom penh usurpers of constitutional power announced to you the end of my so-called policy of obscurantism, the end of my so-called despotism, the end of my so-called policy of economic sabotage, the end of my so-called policy of alienation of national independence and territorial integrity of the country "for the so-called advantage of the red vietnamese".

under the leadership of lon nol and sirik matak you have already had more than four months to "reform" the national policy.

i ask you what results you have obtained regarding the "materialization" of the solemn promises you made to the nation and called on the world to witness.

you have talked and are talking to the world about "obscurantism" of my policy, while with the cooperation of the people, i have succeeded in giving our country thousands of primary schools, hundreds of middle schools, some 40 faculties and nine universities, attended respectively by more than one million pupils and several hundred thousand college and middle school students.

for more than four months already, your clique has exercised dictatorial rule. what has it done for the youth as regards national education? has it built a single school? what new education has it given to the youth, apart from the military education given to the pupils and students whom lon nol and sirik matak are going to sell to u.s. imperialism as "cannon fodder" and to die instead of yankee soldiers?

the schools, colleges, lycees and universities which i encouraged the nation to build have today been transformed into barracks, if they have not been destroyed deliberately by the bombs of the planes of the u.s., bangkok and the saigon of thieu-ky.

even the beautiful buildings given by our great friend the people's republic of china to accommodate our athletes and sportsmen are today transformed into barracks accommodating the khmers-krom mercenaries of the u.s. c.i.a.

is this what you call "the enlightened policy of raising public education"?

if i were really a "despot following a policy of obscurantism", how could it be that you all became intellectuals with advanced degrees?

you should not be led astray to such an extent.

x x x

as for the problem of our democracy you are also letting yourselves err to an incredible extent.

you call me "despot, oppressor of the people".

but during the period when i was among the people, they had the complete right to hold views contrary to those of the royal government and to criticize it freely. the very numerous private newspapers and the national congresses never denied themselves the right to criticize and question, sometimes quite fiercely, state bodies, the administration and the leaders.

what have you brought to the national democracy you promised since march 18 that could convince the world that this democracy is more "real"?

in saigon, the thieu-ky dictators, bosses of the lon nol-sirik matak clique, acknowlege the right of vietnamese citizens, young and old, to hold public anti-government demonstrations.

in cambodia, lon nol-sirik matak has ordered its infantry, tanks, armoured vehicles and river vessels to shoot, rake, shell and kill without mercy peaceful demonstrators who demand my return to the country.

your clique accuses me of "having no respect" for the national assembly.

for 15 years from 1955 to 1970, i, as the chairman of the sangkum reast niyum, never once dissolved of the national assemblies which succeeded one another.

only your sim var dared to dissolve the national assembly when it was going to question him, prime minister at that time.

you accuse me of having threatened members of parliament even with "death". certain deputies criticized me violently in the national assembly, slandered me and displayed great insolence toward me: such was the case of sim var, trinh hoann, douc rasy, etc...

my only response to these gentlemen was verbal and, at most, broadcast on the radio. but apart from this, i never touched them, never took the least coercive measure against them.

how can you call a "democracy" the present regime of your masters who have deprived the people of all the freedom and fundamental rights which the constitution of the kingdom recognized as belonging to the people?

the khmer citizens today no longer have the right to criticize, demonstrate against the government or express dissent in any other form. they no longer have the right to freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of writing of a free press. their homes are no longer inviolable. they even no longer have the right to listen to news from radio stations other than those designated by the regime.

citizens who today dare to criticize or even not approve one hundred percent the policy, decisions and actions of the dictators lon nol and sirik matak are arrested, bound hand and foot, imprisoned, shackled and tortured and many opponents have even been "liquidated" without benefit of trial.

the sinister martial law of the lon nol-sirik matak clique today reduces the khmer citizens to the state of "domestic animals" whose only rights are to carry out orders blindly and to die so that lon nol and sirik matak and u.s. imperialism may live and to suffer without a murmur any punishment they choose to inflict.

and it is this atrocious and inhuman dictatorship that you, intellectuals, have the audacity to describe as "luminously democratic" in contrast to "despotism of sihanouk" exclamation

x x x

cheng heng, the lon nol-sirik matak puppet "head of state" accused me of having "led the national economy to catastrophe".

how "brilliant" and "marvellous" is the national economy now "built" by your clique?

hardly one tenth of the factories and workshops which were set up under my leadership are now still in operation.

as for other industrial enterprises, they have been either destroyed in the war or abandoned by their personnel "conscripted into the army" to serve as "cannon fodder" for american imperialism.

even the big magazines of the u.s. imperialists, masters of lon nol-sirik matak and your clique, have written black on white that since your seizure of power, the khmer national economy has hit rock-bottom.

"newsweek", in its july 13, 1970 issue, calls the khmer economy "in the lon nol-sirik matak era" "shattered"; that is to say, in french "broken to bits", "wrecked".

the same magazine adds: "foreign reserves are dwindling rapidly. the government is printing new currency at the rate of 10 million u.s. dollars a month."

another important american magazine, "u.s. news and world report", in its july 13, 1970 issue, carried this news: "the government in phnom penh is breaking down. taxes are uncollectable. commercial life is sliding to a standstill. the untrained army is grasping for life.

"to those who have watched events here since mid-march when prince norodom sihanouk was ousted, the situation is disheartening.

"financially, cambodia is in deep trouble. major rubber plantations have been overrun. many rice fields are untended. the export goal could drop to zero.

"peasants need some cash. a foreign agricultural expert says 'it's almost impossible these days for most farmers to market anything.'"

is this what the "puppet" cheng heng solemnly promised the nation as being "the salvaging of the national economy which sihanouk had led to catastrophe"?

x x x

you who are intellectuals should have the courage to "look facts in the face", namely, the catastrophic situation of our country at this moment which is the "work" of your bosses, lon nol and sirik matak.

you heaped insults in accusing me "of having allowed the 'red vietnamese' to infiltrate into cambodia so as to "swallow up" khmer territory.

you incited our people and our youth to take up arms to make war on the vietnamese, "to clear the national territory, you proclaim, of all vietnamese within two months at the most".

the war provoked by you has already gone on for more than four months. what are the real results of your so-called "salvaging" of the motherland?

following are the real results:

-- the lon nol-sirik matak gang was under compulsion to go and lick the boots of the thieu-ky clique, begging them to come to save the gang from certain collapse in face of the heroic attacks by our khmer revolutionary people.

do you remember the "grand" press conference held by lon nol in phnom penh three months ago? during it this traitor asserted that he had with him the 7 million khmers and he would never have to appeal to foreign armies, foreign aid in arms and military equipment being enough for him.

a few days later, people saw lon nol, yem sambaur, sim var, sirik samah, son voeunsai, etc... fall into a panic and bestir themselves desperately to beg from the americans, the thieu-ky vietnamese, the kittikachorn-charusathien thais, etc ... an urgent armed intervention in cambodia to save their lives, save the life of their traitorous and anti-popular regime and that of their own families in phnom penh exclamation

these renegades have never thought of the interests and the life of our people living outside phnom penh.

-- not only does the fate of the people mean nothing to them but they even worked hard to get the u.s., saigon and bangkok reactionaries to send their death-dealing planes and helicopters to rain bombs and napalms on the people, to strafe the civilian populations in the cities, districts and villages mercilessly, for example svay rieng, kandal, prey veng, kratie, stung treng, rattanakiri, monduldiri, kompong cham, kompong thom, kompong-speu, kirirom, and even siemreap-angkor, where the renegades willingly permit the planes of the u.s. imperialists and those of their lackeys in saigon and bangkok to destroy our monasteries and our ancient temples.

this is absolutely true. the traitors claim that there are "communist" troops in the temples of angkor.

in fact, there are civilian refugees, and unarmed khmer peasants in the temples. the american press itself reveals that planes have done no more than strafe the non-combatant civilian population.

an example: the u.p.i. on july 27, carried a cable by robert kaylor saying "allied airstrikes are firing regularly inside the angkor wat temple complex and are causing civilian casualties here, well informed western sources said today.

"on one occasion in the past 10 days propeller-driven allied warplanes fired into the compound of the main temple itself and killed three civilians, the sources said.

"they said the heaviest concentration has been along the road leading from the french conservatory to the main temple, with an undetermined number of civilians killed and wounded."

faced by so monstrous a crime which had permission from the traitor lon nol for planes of his american, saigon and thai masters to attack our sacred temples and kill poor refugees there, how long can you intellectuals remain without reacting?

you call yourself "elite" of the nation. could an elite worthy of the name remain passive when faced with such a crime?

but you know that your patron, lon nol, already declared that no matter how the war might go, "angkor would remain an open city".

however, this is no more than a shameless lie before world public opinion.

angkor has now been seriously damaged by the bombs and the gunfire of the planes of lon nol's masters.

how long will you remain "proud" of the regime of your bosses?

x x x

you approved of lon nol and sirik matak when these traitors decided to hand over the country to the thais of bangkok and vietnamese of saigon.

lon nol went to bangkok last july for the purpose of urging the thai armed forces to come and occupy siemreap and battambang. the proof is this shameful statement made by major lon non, lon nol's younger brother, in bangkok on july 21 (reported by a.f.p.): "major lon non, brother of cambodian prime minister lon nol, confirmed that his country would like to see thai troops take charge of defense of certain cities in western cambodia including siemreap and battambang."

being intellectuals, you should seriously ponder on what m. philippe devillers wrote in the july 1970 issue of "le monde diplomatique": "the class of mandarins, compradors and military men in cambodia, which forms the social base of the march 18 regime, like its counterpart in laos, is completely dependent of foreign countries and can no longer hope to stay in power or even survive in as much as it is a class without support.

"as in viet nam since 1946, foreign invasion gives rise to national resistance and people's war, and cambodia's left has already recalled that from 1885 to 1887 the khmer peasantry, obeying the secret orders of king norodom, waged and won a broad people's war against the french.

"pursuing his policy of 'asianizing' responsibilities, president nixon allows his allies in saigon and bangkok to act 'according to their national interests', that is to say, to re-establish in phnom penh the common protectorate established in 1845, from which france had freed cambodia in 1863.

"this time it is the united states that turns cambodia over once again to its age-old enemies, just as prince sihanouk foresaw in 1957."

x x x

faced by these facts, you should bestir yourselves and rouse your conscience.

look at our peasants: it is true that they are not so "learned" as you, but they have a national and patriotic conscience far more clearsighted than yours. our peasants do not take white for black or black for white.

our peasants indeed know how to distinguish the true friends of cambodia from its enemies. the big enemies of the khmers, of cambodia's independence, territorial integrity and national honour, are not "asian communism" or the democratic republic of viet nam or the national front for liberation of south viet nam, but u.s. imperialism, the saigon (thieu-ky) regime and the bangkok (kittikacnorn-charusathien) regime.

our peasants know perfectly well that the ideology which is the big enemy of the basic interests of the people is not communism, but the system of capitalist exploitation of the "free world" headed by u.s. imperialism which sucks the blood of the peoples of our third world and supports, defends, protects and aids only the big feudal elements, the corrupt and reactionary bourgeois and big capitalists like those of the fascist clique of lon nol, sirik matak, douc rasy, trinh hoanh, songsakd.

you are frightened to death of and deeply hate communism. this fear and hatred make you lick the boots of the u.s. imperialists. are you of the same "family" as the phnom penh putschists?

our khmer people know how to regard the nature of u.s. imperialism and capitalism. they will not "love" you. on the contrary, they have utter contempt for you. although they sometimes hide this for "tactical reason", they have nothing but contempt and loathing for the asian traitors and others who deliver up their countries so that they may establish their "empire" there.

it is truly regrettable and shameful that you take your asian brothers, the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam, as enemies, and that you supported lon nol and sirik matak when, following the example of other asian traitors like thieu-ky, pak jung hi, etc..., they shamelessly sell the flower of our youth as "cannon-fodder" to the white imperialists and to die instead of yankee soldiers in the u.s. neo-colonialist venture against our asian countries.

x x x

fortunately, our people have never lost their bearings or deviated from the right course as you do.

you should think over what the big american journalist richard dudman recently wrote in the big international press organs on the patriotism and clear-sightedness of our people, particularly our peasants.

mr. dudman, with two canadian colleagues, went to a liberated zone in independent cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea.

wherever they went, they noted that our people considered (justifiably) that american imperialism, ringleader of the so-called "free" world, is our number one enemy.

in the newspaper "st. louis post dispatch", richard dudman writes: "at each village an angry-faced crowd of men and women gathered and climbed the tailgate of the truck for a look at the hated westerners... several hundred villagers had gathered... fists and hands hit and shoved us from both sides. 'beat the americans to death', the people shouted angrily".

your propaganda takes great pains to hide the truth about our country.

your newspapers and radio in phnom penh proclaim without any sense of decency or shame that the khmer people "follow" your lon nol-sirik matak bosses who have sold the country and its independence to the american imperialists. you spread the lie that our people stubbornly refuse to join sihanouk's "phantom" front.

whatever you do, don't hope that the outside world gives the slightest credence to the shameless lies of your clique's propaganda.

the whole world was excited by the following revelations from richard dudman:

"we were observing the welding together of the local population with the guerillas. the peasants were turning to the fighters as their best friends. we felt that this held the most serious significance for american policy...

"at each house where we stopped the villagers appeared to offer willing co-operation and friendship to the guerillas...

"our guard told us repeatedly of 'the solidarity of the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos, and of their unified struggle that will continue until all americans are driven out and all of indochina is free and independent. they represented norodom sihanouk as a key figure in this partnership.

"...several guerillas told us in almost indentical words: 'to live without our freedom and independence is as good as being dead.'"

as for the vietnamese, our peasants show far better understanding than your do.

on this subject, mr. dudman reports these words by a vietnamese guerilla: "the people here didn't know us, and when they saw we were with three westerners they would not believe we were with the united national cambodian front. we had to show them pictures of norodom sihanouk and ho chi minh, and finally we were able to convince them. now they have made us welcome and brought us gifts of food. the thieu-ky soldiers are not like this. they arrest anyone who does not give them what they want."

richard dudman concludes with these words: "at each plantatio or farmer's hut... beth, mike and i ... we have seen evidence of allegiance to sihanouk and of its counterpoint -- extreme hatred of the united states and president nixon.

"american shells and bombs mean to cambodians that the u.s. is waging unprovoked, colonialist war against them. they see america as a would-be successor to the french, trying to turn back the clock of history in the face of a swelling spirit of asia for asians... the attitude of the villagers we saw indicated clearly that sihanouk remains a highly popular leader in cambodia."

you cannot refute this testimony before the world because it is not the fruit of the propaganda of my government but is the testimony of an american, a citizen of a country on which lon nol-sirik matak and their clique depend.

this clique and you yourselves make extraordinary efforts to discredit me in the eyes of our people and the world with monstrous calumnies and the most unjust accusations.

but you are wrong in believing that our people are incapable of telling truth from falsehood and falsehood from truth.

your newspapers and radio strive to make believe that i am desperately isolated, without a single supporter and representing only myself.

but world public opinion knows that all of our peasants remain loyal to me, as richard dudman said.

you have the impudence to spread the lie that my government is a "phantom cabinet" and that it even includes "three dead men" as ministers exclamation

if messrs. khieu samphan, hou yuon and hu nim were really "corpses", how can these "dead men" build a national broadcasting station? how is it that people can hear these "corpses" speak regularly over this radio?

how did these "dead men" preside over people's congresses in which their comrades professors mme. khieu ponnary, tiev ol, son sen, etc... who are well-known to you, took part?

why is it that friends of these "three corpses", such as messrs. thiounn mumm, thiounn prasith, chau seng, tauch kham doeun, etc... hasten to join me and are today helping me with all their energy in my mission of national liberation?

how is it that close friends of messrs. khieu samphan, hu nim and hou yuon, such as messrs. chau seng and sieng an, received personal letters from these so-called "corpses" sent from inside cambodia to hanoi and peking?

if my government is a cabinet without ministers and other collaborators, why is it that the lon nol clique has "officially" pronounced the expropriation of the property of more than 30 personages, among them comrades samdech penn nouth, ngo hou, duong sam ol, sarin chhak, huot sambath, chan youran, chea san, chem snghon?

when did these personages become "corpses", "killed by sihanouk"?

even with comrade ker meas by my side, who was sent by her majesty my mother queen on a mission on the eve of the

march 18 coup d'etat, your group affirms in its propaganda that he was killed by me exclamation

be so good as to ask the french ministry of foreign affairs which regularly receives reports from its ambassador or charge d'affaires in peking if ambassador ker meas is a "corpse" or a living diplomatic representative of the royal government.

you, who are intellectuals with advanced degrees, ought to feel ashamed at becoming the world's champion liars.

x x x

your lies can not fool anyone inside or outside the country.

the defects of the regime of lon nol and sirik matak are too well known.

everyone is aware of the consistent favouritism of sirik matak who put his friends, members of his family and his courtiers in the most profitable posts, his daily secret meeting with the u.s. charge d'affaires named reeves, his intimacy with the business world and foreign speculators and his patronage of private banks which give him a "big" share etc...

the obligation imposed by lon nol's functionaries on persons who want to leave cambodia is common knowledge, a minimum of 100,000 riels per person (for wine) in order to get an exit visa from the country.

the horrible drama of young girls raped by the soldiers of thieu-ky and of wealthy parents who go bankrupt to get "exit visa" for their daughters to leave the country and live abroad, in france in particular, all this is also common knowledge.

people know the tragedy of poor families who cannot possibly pay the lon nol's functionaries the exorbitant "taxes" for immigration and of their daughters who take refuge in monasteries to escape rape by the saigon mercenaries.

people know the bloody tragedy of daily intensive bombing by b-52's and other u.s. imperialist planes that destroy villages and whole cities and drive the surviving compatriots from the bombarded areas. today hundreds of thousands of them are living in misery, penniless, sick and starving along the roads and on the sidewalks. all this ruination, these dramas and tragedies are carefully and systematically passed over in silence by your propaganda machines.

but they are reported to the world by refugees and even by foreign diplomats who have left their posts in cambodia.

x x x

are you, who are now strutting around in phnom penh, aware that the people's army of national liberation has already completely encircled "your" capital?

the whole world knows today that the regime of your bosses lon nol and sirik matak is breathing its last and will die at the end of 1970 or at the latest in 1971.

on this matter, i don't need to base myself on the communist press. the big american press itself doesn't think much of the lon nol regime.

a july issue of the magazine "u.s. news and world report" writes: "western experts here at the scene give the government of premier lon nol a 30 per cent chance of enduring.

"cambodians (of lon nol): besieged on all sides by superior enemy troops -- no city, town or village is safe, guerilla commanders apparently can attack wherever and whenever they please.

"phnom penh, itself, is hemmed in and practically isolated.

"despite brave talk in phnom penh, morale is low and sinking lower.

"independent observers in phnom penh repeat time and again that direct american aid -- at the level now contemplated -- is not enough to save cambodia, either militarily or economically. some of them even suggest that washington already has written off cambodia as an unavoidable casualty of the indo-china war."

so even lon nol's u.s. masters are plainly aware of the inevitable demise in the near future of the regime of this traitor.

a european who left cambodia to return to his country said that lon nol was already half mad. he is now surrounded at home by an impressive number of astrologists and ... sorcerers, from whom he asks for protection against imminent downfall and defeat by the national united front of kampuchea.

this distinguished and serious european added that everybody in phnom penh knew of this "affair" and in particular the crying fits lon nol has in moments of despair. lon nol has also decided to send one of his concubines and his small children to france.

the "puppet" cheng heng, on his part, is haunted by an ever-growing fear with regard to his future which he knows is very gloomy. he has begged lon nol to let him resign, but the "boss" will not let him "wriggle out of it".

sirik matak, whose clique likes to accuse me of having an enormous fortune whereas i strictly have nothing by way of a "fortune", has already made arrangements to transfer to foreign banks his colossal wealth obtained from his financial dealings with foreign monopolists and which are a veritable piracy at the expense of the khmer nation.

douc rasy and his group of extreme rightists, seeing the situation worsening without any hope for improvement, shift the blame and all responsibility onto the lon nol government, of which they have nevertheless been the official accomplices since the coup d'etat.

douc rasy and his group recently saw the possibility of overthrowing lon nol. but their big u.s. bosses "warned" them, saying that they must at all cost keep lon nol as head of "government" and that it would be unreasonable to replace him with sim var or ngoc thanh.

this was known and reported by diplomats who left phnom penh recently.

x x x

at present, the putschists have a growing fear of the future. they are like the crew on a sinking vessel.

you intellectuals have joined this wretched crew, have every reason to abandon ship when there is still time.

why haven't you a national and patriotic conscience like comrades keat chhon, van piny, in sokan, isoup ganthy, etc... who courageously decided to rally around the national united front of kampuchea with heads high?

if you cannot leave cambodia, you should have the courage to quit phnom penh and go to live with our people in the jungle, or in the countryside, or in a province in a liberated zone.

today, our provinces of stung treng, rattanakiri, mondulkiri, kratie are completely liberated.

our province of preah vihear is also completely liberated except the frontier temple of preah vihear which lon nol has permitted thailand to occupy militarily.

our provinces of kompong thom, siemreap and oddar meanchey have also been completely liberated, except the provincial capitals.

two-thirds of each of our provinces of kompong cham, prey veng and kompong speu are liberated.

50 per cent of our provinces of svay rieng, kandal, kampot, takeo and kompong som are liberated, although they are "occupied by force" by the thieu-ky army.

also liberated are 50 per cent of our provinces of battambang, pursat and koh kong.

so, if you leave phnom penh, you don't have to make a long journey to find our guerillas who will give you a fraternal welcome and protect you effectively.

according to the latest news cables from the american and french press agencies, our people's forces have reached the outskirts of phnom penh. so you need go no more than two or three kilometres outside the city to meet our liberators.

many of you, i know, don't care for a military life and don't want to fight the enemy with arms in hand. i suggest serving the n.u.f.k. as cadres of the people's administration of the province, of the district or of the village.

the n.u.f.k. doesn't demand big sacrifices of you. all it asks is that you quit the lon nol "administration" and join the front if you don't want to appear after liberation as traitors before our people's tribunal.

the propaganda of lon nol tells you not to be afraid and to believe that "sihanouk will never be able to come back to cambodia".

i solemnly vow that the nation will see me without fail in our country in the near future.

but i will never return as one vanquished by traitors. i will return to cambodia with my head held high as chairman of the khmer people's front, victor over u.s. imperialism and its lackeys lon nol-sirik matak, thieu-ky, kittikachorn-charusathien.

therefore, like it or not, you will inevitably see me return in the near future.

but realize that i will not "avenge myself" by condemning you. i wish you no harm and that is why i sincerely advise you to abandon at once the lon nol-sirik matak clique, whose "boat" is sinking.

if you join the n.u.f.k., you will avoid being condemned as traitors to the fatherland. your names and the names of your families will then be honoured as those of patriots, heroes and heroines of the national liberation.

my special message addressed to the intellectuals serving the lon nol-sirik matak clique ends here.

x x x

long live the resisting khmer people exclamation

long live the people's army of national liberation exclamation

long live the n.u.f.k. exclamation

long live cambodia exclamation

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friend Kinkazu Saionji Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1970)

japanese friend kinkazu saionji left here for home by plane today.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of the departments and organizations concerned including yang chi, chang chen-hai, tang yin-tang, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun and wu shu-tung went to the airport and warmly bade him farewell.

seeing him off at the airport were also djawoto, secretary-general, and members of the secretariat, of the afro-asian journalists' association, frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat, and members of the secretariat, of the afro-asian writers bureau, and japanese friends and other foreign friends in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

PRC Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai and PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff Wu Fa-hsien Cordially Meet Korean Table Tennis Team Leader Kang Yung Kwan and Deputy Leader Kim Dong Heub

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and wu fa-hsien, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this evening met kang yung kwan, leader, and kim dong heub, deputy leader, of the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea.

korean ambassador to china hyun joon keuk and his wife and kim jai sook, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in china, were present.

during the meeting, vice-chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai and p.l.a. deputy chief of the general staff wu fa-hsien had a very cordial and friendly conversation with team leader kang yung kwan, deputy team leader kim dong heub, ambassador hyun joon keuk and counsellor kim jai sook.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned tsao cheng and shen chien.

Chinese and Korean Table Tennis Teams Give Second Friendly Exhibition Play; Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai and Wu Fa-hsien See It Together with Kellezi and Other Distinguished Foreign Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1970)

the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea and the chinese table tennis team this evening gave a second friendly exhibition play in the capital indoor stadium.

inside the brightly illuminated magnificent stadium, huge portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, hung high up on the wall between the national flags of china and korea. glistening in the bright light were large streamers both inside and outside of the building reading: "a warm welcome to the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people exclamation" "we firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the world are sure to win exclamation"

seated in the front row on the rostrum were:

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; chou en-lai, premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien and chen chi-teh, deputy chiefs of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the departments concerned tsao cheng and shen chien;

abdyl kellezi, leader of the albanian government economic delegation, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and president of the state planning commission;

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife, and kim jai sook, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy;

kang yung kwan, leader, and kim cong heub, deputy leader, of the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea;

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia;

thakin pe tint, member of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and member of the central committee of the communist party of burma;

nguyen van loc, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers party and minister of agriculture; and

sanan southhichak, member of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front.

also present on the occasion were:

members of the albanian government economic delegation kico ngjela, shinasi dragoti, pupo shyti, xhorxhi robo and other members of the delegation;

american friends sol adler and frank coe;

friendly american personage edgar snow and his wife;

other members of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china; and

leading members of the departments concerned li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung and hsieh huai-teh.

amidst militant music, the chinese and korean players arm in arm marched in with vigour and vitality. the coaches of the two countries exchanged team pennons before the rostrum. the players of the two countries warmly embraced one another. they talked intimately during the interval. an atmosphere of close unity and frienoship between the peoples of china and korea prevailed throughout the exhibition play this evening.

the splendid friendly exhibition play this evening included men's and women's singles and men's and women's team events. warm clappings and hearty applause time and again burst forth from the crowd.

the six men players and four women players of the visiting korean team are all outstanding korean table tennis players. they have constantly improved their play under the loving care of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and the korean workers party. they gave the spectators a deep impression with their agile footwork and powerful backhand smashes.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese players have made a profound change in their mental outlook and improved their technique. during the exhibition play, the close-to-the-table fast attack displayed by pen-holder grip players and the low chop drive with heavy spin displayed by shake-hand grip players also won warm applause from the spectators.

after the three-hours-long exhibition play, tung pi-wu, chou en-lai, wu fa-hsien, abdyl kellezi, hyun joon keuk and his wife, kim jai sook, kang yung kwan, kim dong heub, jusuf adjitorop, thakin pe tint, nguyen van loc, sanan soutthichak and others, entered the arena amidst very warm hand clapping, cordially shook hands with the players, coaches and umpires and posed for photographs with them. the players of both countries joined their hands and raised them high and shouted: "unity exclamation" "friendship exclamation" amidst a prolonged stormy ovation.

CHINA AND SOUTHERN YEMEN

Council of Ministers of Southern Yemen Ratifies Agreement on Economic, Technical Cooperation between Southern Yemen and China

(NCNA-English Aden, Aug. 18, 1970)

the council of ministers of the people's republic of southern yemen, at a meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of mohamed ali haitham, member of the presidential council and prime minister, ratified the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the people's republic of southern yemen and the people's republic of china.

this agreement was concluded in peking on august 7 when salem rodaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's republic of southern yemen, was on a visit to china.

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Friendly American Personage Edgar Snow and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, met friendly american personage edgar snow and his wife this evening.

premier chou en-lai and edgar snow had a friendly talk and were photographed together.

huang hua, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was present on the occasion.

edgar snow and his wife have come to visit china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

US

Afro-Americans' Struggle against Violent Repression in Florida Spreads

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1970)

the afro-americans in pompano beach, florida, continued their struggle for the third consecutive night yesterday against violent repression by the reactionary police in savagely killing a black young man on the morning of august 15. since august 16, the struggle has spread to hollywood and dania, its two neighbouring cities, according to washington reports.

after the black people in pompano beach started their struggle against violent repression, the reactionary authorities hurriedly ordered the cancellation of all police leaves, and brutally suppressed the black people who heroically fought back with stones and home-made firebombs, destroying a police automobile on the night of august 16. on the following night, they continued to attack the police with firebombs.

in the neighbouring city of hollywood, a police cruiser savagely chased two black youths on the night of august 16. this aroused indignation from the local afro-americans. dozens of them held up the cruiser, overturned it and set it on fire. the reactionary authorities were thrown into a panic and sent out more cruisers to ruthlessly suppress the black people. fearing no brute force, the black people resolutely fought back with brick bats and firebombs and took up arms for self-defence.

the afro-americans in dania, near hollywood, also launched an armed struggle against violent repression on the night of august 16. the heroic black snipers stopped and attacked three cruisers called out to suppress them. the fierce battle continued till early the next morning.

Afro-Americans Wage Armed Struggle against Violent Repression in Many US Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1970)

a number of afro-americans have taken up arms to wage heroic struggle against violent repression in florida, wisconsin, california and other u.s. states in the past few days, according to reports reaching here.

on the morning of august 15, a reactionary u.s. police officer unjustifiably shot a 25-year-old afro-american to death on pompano beach, florida. that evening, a group of young afro-americans took to the streets to protest against the fascist outrage of the reactionary authorities. with fire bombs and stones, the afro-americans fought fiercely with the police called out to suppress them. they opened fire at the police. the fight lasted till early morning.

in beloit, wisconsin, four police officers tried to arrest a black people without cause on the morning of august 16. this sent the black people then in the streets into a rage. they gave the officers a severe beating. when the reactionary authorities again called out the police to conduct suppression several hundred black and white people in the streets joined force to fight the police. the black people heroically hit back with firearms in self-defence.

in san bernardino, california, the black people waged struggle against violent repression for three consecutive days beginning on august 9, in protest against the reactionary authorities' policy of racial discrimination. the black people defied brute force and beat back the police attack. they injured the local police chief. when the reactionary authorities called out large numbers of police wearing steel helmets and "bullet-proof jackets" to conduct brutal suppression, the valiant black snipers returned fire in self-defence. two police cars were riddled by their bullets and several policemen were injured.

young afro-americans in chicago also waged armed struggle against violent repression on august 14. with deep hatred for the reactionary u.s. ruling circles, they severely punished the police sent by the reactionary authorities to suppress them. ambushing a police car, they killed a police and injured another.

in waterbury, connecticut, more than 100 puerto ricans protested against the arbitrary dismissal of a puerto rican worker by white racists on the morning of august 16. the reactionary authorities sent police to intervene. the puerto ricans hit the police with stones and bottles. the reactionary authorities unjustifiably arrested 22 puerto ricans on "murder" charges.

in oakland, california, more than 1,500 black and white people on august 15 attended the funeral of an afro-american killed by the police on august 7, in protest against the fascist atrocities by the reactionary authorities.

recently, the reactionary u.s. ruling circles have stepped up the persecution of the black people, repeatedly shooting afro-americans to death. this has aroused stronger resistance from the afro-americans. an ever increasing number of afro-americans has taken up arms in struggle against violent repression. this fact shows that the afro-americans are stirring up a new storm of revolutionary struggle. just as a black panther leader said at the funeral of a black victim in oakland on august 15, "the high tide of revolution is about to sweep the shores of america."

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

US "CHINA POLICY"

Does China Have a "US Policy"?

(Hong Kong Ching Pao, August 24, 1970)

A "New China Policy Committee" is said to have been established in the United States, and part of the "new policy" is said to be the recognition of the People's Republic of China and the expulsion of the Chiang clique from its UN seat. October is approaching, and the UN General Assembly will soon be convened. For the last 20 years, the problem of China's seat in the UN has been an important issue of controversy in every annual session, and without exception, the Chiang clique had a hard time in these sessions. For this reason, the Chiang clique is petrified by the formation of this "New China Policy Committee."

Why does the US have to study a "new China policy"? Of course, it thinks that the "old China policy" works no longer. What is the "old China policy"? It is a long story to tell.

After the eight-nation allied forces had taken Peking and Tientsin in 1900, the US imperialists proposed a "China policy," which in the opinion of the various imperialist countries was the best means for sinking China into a semi-colony and was unanimously endorsed by them. This policy was "open door and equality of opportunity."

"Open door" means that China must open her door and become an unguarded country to which free access is given to all countries. "Equality of opportunity" means that all countries had the chance to come to China to exploit and plunder her people--on an equal basis. Since the US imperialists began to carry out this "China policy," seventy years have passed!

It may be argued that "since the Second World War China has become one of the four powers and the US imperialists have probably abandoned this China policy."

Not only the US but also Britain have not given up this policy. Let us cite an example. At a time when the Chinese people were wildly celebrating China as a "victor nation," Truman obtained from Chiang Kai-shek the "inland river navigation right." By virtue of this right, US imperialist warships and steamships might freely sail on China's inland rivers. This was the greatest insult to an independent country. Why did Truman have the guts to do this? He did it in accordance with the China policy of the "open door." Britain also submitted a similar demand to Chiang Kai-shek in pursuance of "equality of opportunity," and it was also in accordance with the "equality of opportunity" that Truman endorsed the British demand as being not excessive. As a result, not only American but also British warships plied arrogantly along China's inland rivers.

Did the Chinese recognize this "China policy"? The "Republic of China" did, but the People's Republic of China did not. As early as the eve of the inauguration of the People's Republic of China, when in 1949 the million-strong army crossed the Yangtze and liberated Nanking, the willy-nilly Britons, using the "China policy" as a talisman, refused to move their warships from the Yangtze. The result was that they were taught a lesson by the Liberation Army and almost could not get out after being shelled. This was the "Amethyst" incident.

This incident was used by the people of the new China to tell the world that the "China policy" had been put to rest and that from then on, China's door would not be opened for imperialism and China's rights and interests could not be plundered by the various imperialist powers on an equal basis.

However, the US imperialists have still hankered after this "China policy." For the past 20 years, they have refused to recognize the People's Republic of China and obstructed her from gaining her rightful seat at the UN. For the past 20 years, they have adopted a "policy of containment" or policy of "containment without isolation" against the mainland--simply because the Chinese communists have violated the China policy (of "open door and equality of opportunity").

If the task of this "New China Policy Committee" is to urge the American imperialists to give up their old China policy and to formulate a new China policy, then the latter have already awakened to the fact that the wild idea of "open door and equality of opportunity" can no longer be applied to the new China of today.

Here an interesting question arises: since the US has a "China policy," does China have a "US policy" too? It can be answered either way. We the Chinese people have no need to ask the US to "open her door" and let us enjoy "equality of opportunity." Why, then, should we formulate a "US policy"? In this context, China has no "US policy." Yet, did Chairman Mao not say in his solemn statement, "People of the whole world unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs"? In this case, China does have a "US policy"--the "policy toward US imperialism."

It can be said with certainty that China has a world policy, which is grounded on the "five principles of peaceful co-existence." This policy does not apply to the United States alone, but applies to all countries, big and small, in the world. It also applies to China itself. So, the spirit of the "five principles" is "mutuality"--mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual-non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal politics, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence.

We believe that the US "New China Policy Committee" need not worry about getting rid of the old China policy and formulating a new one. All it has to do is to study the five principles of peaceful co-existence!

* * *

AGNEW'S ASIAN TOUR

Agnew, God of Plague, Pays 2nd Visit to Asia

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao August 23, 1970)

On order of Nixon, US Vice President Agnew is coming to Asia to step up the implementation of the US imperialist policies of war and aggression.

For the past year, apart from a great number of high-ranking US civil and military officers who visited various parts of Asia, Nixon and Agnew have paid visits to Asia. Nixon flew to Asia in the summer of last year, and Agnew came to Asia early this year. The latter is paying his second visit this year.

The President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, and Pentagon officials have time and again crossed the ocean to Asia. The arrival of these teachers by negative example is a concrete indication to the Asian people and the people of the Western Pacific region that the US imperialists are planning new moves, that they have not and will not lay down their butcher's knives.

On the eve of his departure, Agnew again confers with Nixon. Foreign news agency despatches have said that the object of his visit is to look at the results of the execution of Nixon's "new Asian policy."

The so-called "new Asian policy" is actually a policy of "using Asians to fight Asians." This policy has long been employed by the US imperialists on the Indochina battlefield.

Agnew is expected to visit Seoul, Taipei, Saigon and Thailand to hold talks with the heads of these four reactionary cliques.

Everyone knows that the US imperialists have prepared three knives in the Asian region. One knife is in the Korean peninsula, aimed against the people of the north of Korea; the second knife is in Taiwan, aimed against the Chinese people; and the third knife is in the Indochinese peninsula and it even plans to spread the flame of war to all Southeast Asia. These are also the places where Agnew will visit.

Behind these arrangements there is the collaboration with Japan's Sato reactionary government with a view to letting Japanese militarism out of the cage.

These facts reflect not only the ferocious nature of the US imperialists but also their feeble character. The fact that Agnew has had to visit Asia twice in eight months shows precisely the defeat suffered by the "new Asian policy" and that the US imperialists are putting up a death-bed struggle.

Since we entered the 1970's and especially since the US imperialists flagrantly invaded Cambodia, a new upsurge against the US aggressors and all their running dogs is rising and the US imperialists are going from defeat to greater defeat.

The arrival of Agnew, God of Plague, will surely be greeted with a hard blow by the Asian people. If the US imperialists do not get out of Asia, they will surely be driven out by the Asian people.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

How We Grasp Living Ideas Properly

by

Party Branch of "Red Advance Post Radar Station"--an advanced collective of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the PLA Air Force

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 16, 1970)

"Living ideas," a Communist euphemism for any idea or thought that does not quite conform to official thinking or policy, seem to be quite prevalent even in an advanced unit of the ideologically exemplary PLA. The following article tells how the Party branch of an air force radar station overcomes the "living ideas" among the men by means of "ideological revolutionization."
--SCMP Ed.

Vice Chairman Lin instructs us: "Firmly persevere in the four firsts, in particular, vigorously and relentlessly grasp living ideas."

In the course of implementing and carrying out the resolution of the Ku-t'ien Conference and the resolution of the 1960 enlarged session of the Military Commission, we have consistently paid attention to grasping properly dynamic ideological education in accordance with Vice Chairman Lin's instructions. With the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung we have solved the ideological problems of every fighter that cropped up in practical life in revolutionary struggle, ceaselessly and successfully waged an ideological war of breaking selfishness and fostering devotion to public interest and of destroying the bourgeoisie and promoting the proletariat, effectively promoted the thorough implementation of the two "resolutions," intensified the revolutionary and combat development of the armed forces, and brought up batch after batch of vanguard fighters of the proletariat.

In the past ten years a total of 57 activists in living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have emerged from our radar station, we have trained and promoted 38 basic-level cadres, and we have been rated a 4-good unit for the past nine years in succession.

In Vigorously and Relentlessly Grasping Living Ideas, It Is Necessary To Closely Follow Chairman Mao's Great Strategic Plan and Lay Emphasis on Problems of Practical Life in Revolutionary Struggle

The resolution of the 1960 enlarged session of the Military Commission pointed out: "It is our Army's fine tradition in political-ideological work to conduct Marxist-Leninist education centering on problems of practical life in revolutionary struggle, laying emphasis on the grasping of living ideas and practical education." These words of the resolution show us the direction to take in grasping living ideas.

We realize that to grasp properly the living ideas with emphasis on problems of practical life in revolutionary struggle means the grasping of the living ideas of cadres and fighters in actual class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, continuous increasing of the consciousness of the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and close following of Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. Generally speaking, it is necessary to grasp problems of the pursuit of the great strategic plan while closely following the plan.

In the past we did not know this question deep enough. We thought one-sidedly that grasping living ideas meant the grasping of ideological problems of the fighters in their everyday work, study, and life, and did not pay attention to grasping and solving ideological reactions that occurred during the implementation and execution of directives from Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin, the Party center, and the Military Commission. As a result, some comrades were often unable to catch up ideologically with the revolutionary situation. Later, we were taught a profound lesson by the problems encountered by Comrade Fang Ho-i while supporting the Left.

Comrade Fang Ho-i is an activist in living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. After his induction in the Army and arrival on the island, he fought hard in the development and defense of the island and was given the title of "Little Foolish Old Man of the Island" for his pains. At the early stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution, as he did not understand sufficiently the great significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he felt that he was not suited to his new task, which was to support the Left, and that he did not know what to do. Promptly grasping his living idea, the leadership of the unit helped him study and apply in a living way and with his problem in mind Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This raised his consciousness. Once more he used his inexhaustible energy on the work of supporting the Left and made new contributions to the people's cause. The masses enthusiastically praised him, calling him "a new Foolish Old Man of youthful vigor."

The change from "not knowing how to use one's energy" to "inexhaustible energy" reflects a new flying leap of the thinking of a revolutionary fighter. It also shows us a direction in which to exert our efforts, i.e., the further grasping successfully of living ideas. The ideological trends that appear among the fighters are always closely related to the situation of the revolutionary struggle as a whole. To grasp living ideas well, it is necessary to regard the armed forces from the stand of the situation as a whole, understand the concrete problems of the fighters as problems of orientation, and put, through living ideological education, the important affairs of the Party, the State and the world in the heads of the fighters, so that they may ideologically closely catch up with Chairman Mao's great strategic plan.

Chairman Mao teaches us to "show concern for the important affairs of the nation." The island on which we live is surrounded by boundless sea and far away from the mainland. Such objective circumstances would easily make the fighters insular in outlook, concerned only with doing their duty, doing manual labor, and such everyday matters.

To break down the limitations, we often lead the fighters to think of the whole world though they are confined to a small island. As newspapers always arrive late on the island, the fighters voluntarily listen to radio broadcasts everyday and discuss events in the outside world at regular intervals. Letters received by the fighters from home and the mass of facts showing the excellent situation of the revolution, which are brought to the island by those who come here to settle and which they saw or heard on the mainland, are used by the Party branch for teaching texts in carrying out education on the situation.

In the past several years the cadres and fighters of our island station have built, with lumps of earth brought here from various parts of the Motherland, a "Shaoshan Field," a "Chingkangshan Field," a "Yenan Field," and a "Peking Field," thus linking the small island with the whole country. When the extraordinary happy news of the triumphant conclusion of the Party's 9th Congress came, the fighters, filled with revolutionary emotion, paraded around the vegetable plots. Comrades who had been to the above-named places were asked to talk about the great achievements of Chairman Mao in the various historical stages of the Chinese revolution, so as to carry out vivid education in the Party's history and rouse profound proletarian feeling among the commanders and fighters for Chairman Mao and their determination to closely follow him in making revolution all their life. The fighters said, "Standing on the island we look toward Peking. Mountains and rivers are between us, but not our hearts and you. Our red hearts will forever turn to Chairman Mao, and we will closely follow your strategic plan."

Whenever one of Chairman Mao's latest directives comes, we would resolutely carry it out no matter whether we understand it or not, in accordance with Vice Chairman Lin's instructions. Meanwhile, we also attach great importance to solving the question of "not understood." We think that

living ideas that crop up in the armed forces while closely following Chairman Mao are constantly and massively reflected in these "not understood" questions. We solve these "not understood" questions and turn them into "understood" ones by means of "three talks." First, it is talk about the current situation of class struggle, to make the fighters realize the purpose of Chairman Mao's directives and their great significance. Second, it is talk about the history of the struggle between the two lines, to deepen the fighters' understanding of Chairman Mao's directives with the historical experience. Third, it is talk about personal experiences. In this fighters with practical experience are organized to talk about their personal experiences of participation in the practice of current revolutionary struggle, so as to increase the fighters' consciousness of acting according to Chairman Mao's directives.

In Vigorously and Relenetlessly Grasping Living Ideas, It Is Necessary To Grasp Essential Problems of Thought and Thoroughly Remold World Outlook

In the course of grasping living ideas something happened which taught us a big lesson and made us realize that in order to grasp living ideas well, it was necessary to lead everyone to exert the utmost effort on remolding the world outlook through solving concrete problems, so that "selfishness is destroyed at the vital points and devotion to public interests is fostered in fundamental interests."

There was a fighter in our station of very good family background. The Party branch paid very close attention to his education. His conduct and performance were normally very good. With regard to the question of demobilization, however, he was concerned mostly with his personal interests, and would not resolutely accept the assignment given him by the organization.

Why did this fighter present such a problem at that crucial moment? With the problem in mind, we studied the two "resolutions" and thoroughly examined the work of grasping living ideas by the Party branch.

The resolution of the 1960 enlarged session of the Military Commission pointed out that the basic object of grasping living ideas was "to hold high the red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, promote the proletarian and destroy the bourgeois cause, remold thought, increase consciousness, and strengthen the fighting will." But in the course of giving this fighter education and help in the past, we had relaxed the grasping of the "remolding of thought." We solved his ideological problems merely with reference to practical questions and thought that he was able to settle his living ideas well, since he "worked contentedly on the island." As a result, we did not help him to exert his utmost effort on remolding his world outlook, and he was unable to pass the test at the crucial moment.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In viewing something it is necessary to see its essential nature. Its phenomena should be regarded only as a guide to the entrance. Once inside the entrance, it is imperative to grasp its

essential nature." Only by using this scientific method of analysis taught by Chairman Mao could we grasp living ideas accurately and solve them profoundly.

Having found the problem, we again studied repeatedly and correctly understood the three steps of grasping practical ideological problems formulated by the Party committee of the Air Force for the purpose of implementing the "four firsts." The three steps were: "To discover in time; to make clear positively; and to provide the correct solution."

We unanimously agreed that "to discover in time" required us to discover in time not only the practical ideological problems that had already come out to the surface, but more important still the problems deep in the soul; that "to make clear positively" required us to make clear positively not only the true facts about the living ideas, but more important still, the cause that lay in the world outlook; and that "to provide the correct solution" required us not only to solve correctly and well the concrete ideological problems, but more important still, also to fulfill the basic object of "remolding of thought" through the solution of practical ideological problems.

After that, we firmly insisted on regarding the process of grasping of living ideas as a process of instilling Mao Tse-tung's thought in the fighters and remolding their world outlook.

In order to grasp living ideas well, our Party branch has correctly treated the following three relations:

First, it has correctly dealt with the relation between immediate responsibility for the fighters and long-term responsibility for them.

When a fighter has a practical ideological problem, it will lead to emotional ups and downs and affect his political progress as well as his fulfillment of the immediate work and the study tasks. Therefore, in grasping living ideas we attach importance to the solving of practical ideological problems. However, in solving practical ideological problems we absolutely must not stop at the present "passable" state, but must unite the present "passable" state with long-term "competence and skill" and "momentary" responsibility with "lifelong" responsibility for the fighters. This is being politically responsible to the fighters and also being responsible to the revolution.

Second, it has correctly dealt with the relation between the temporary solving of individual concrete ideological problems and the remolding of thought in its fundamental aspects.

We grasp living ideas by beginning with concrete problems, but do not stop at the solution of these concrete problems. Instead, in the course of solving these concrete problems, we strive to solve problems of the world outlook. We often carry out typical analysis of concrete problems by means of carrying out discussion on everything, rouse the masses to see through the phenomena and look at the essence, and to find out the cause from the world outlook and make revolution deep in the recesses of the soul.

Third, it has correctly dealt with the relation between passive defense and active offense. In accordance with Vice Chairman Lin's instructions, it is necessary to wage an offensive in the destruction of selfishness. It is not Marxism-Leninism to fight defensive battles alone. Our Party branch analyzes the thought-trends of the fighters with Mao Tse-tung's thought, continuously sum up things of a regular character, vigorously publicize when an advanced factor is found, but take the initiative in hitting with concentrated might whenever a bourgeois idea sprouts up. In this way, "When a new-born thing appears, it is vigorously fostered and developed. When a bad tendency crops up, it is promptly criticized and overcome."

Key To Grasping Living Ideas Well Lies in Successfully Carrying Out Ideological Revolutionization of the Leadership

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The proletariat wants to reform the world according to its own world outlook, so does the bourgeoisie according to its own world outlook." A leadership squad will educate and reform people according to its own world outlook. If the leaders have different world outlooks, the direction of their grasping of living ideas will be different, and different methods will produce different results. Therefore, the key to grasping living ideas well lies in the remolding of the leaders' own world outlook.

Ordinarily we strive to carry out successfully the ideological revolutionization of the leadership and try to know the grasping of living ideas by raising it to the level of the struggle between the two lines. We regularly organize the leaders and backbone elements to recall the history of the struggle between the two lines in our Army and extensively talk about the great progress made in revolutionization in our Army since Vice Chairman Lin took charge of the work of the Military Commission. This enables all to realize that resolute upholding of the four firsts and grasping living ideas well is Vice Chairman Lin's creative development of political-ideological work in our Army on the basis of Chairman Mao's line for Army building, a splendid result of the victory of the proletarian military line over the bourgeois military line. Whether we grasp living ideas or not is a major question that bears on which line is to be implemented and what sort of Army is to be built.

All cadres of the station, cherishing deep proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao and filled with strong determination to defend his proletarian line of Army building, consciously stand at a breach in ideological work and strive hard to grasp living ideas well.

The course of grasping living ideas is filled with the struggle between the two lines. Is grasping of living ideas aimed solely at the fulfillment of a certain task or is it for the purpose of successfully carrying out man's ideological revolutionization? Should we adopt a cold, forbidding attitude toward the fighters or should we be earnest with them? These are questions of line.

We regularly rouse the masses to discuss and criticize the leadership through unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism, raise the consciousness of

all with regard to the struggle of the lines, ceaselessly remove the remnant poison of the bourgeois military line, and rectify the attitude toward the grasping of living ideas. With their consciousness of the struggle of the lines raised, the leading cadres have their eyes sharpened, observe principles more strictly, are apt to discover newborn things that conform to Mao Tse-tungs' thought and dare to foster them, and dare to struggle against and resolutely resist bad tendencies that go against Mao Tse-tung's thought.

We all consider it our lofty duty to foster successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution, set an example ourselves for them and teach them by word and by example. Cherishing deep proletarian feeling for the fighters, we properly combine strict ideological demands on the fighters with earnest help for them in their work and attentive care for their livelihood, so that they may feel the warmth of the revolutionary ranks and the friendship and love of their class brothers.

The fighters said, "As soon as we come into this big furnace, we feel the invigorating warmth. Selfishness cannot be hidden, and laziness cannot last. Everywhere we are given education. Everyday we make progress."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Educate Party members so that their thinking and life in the Party may be political and scientific." Practice tells us that the Party branch should be a command headquarters on the ideological front, and that in order to grasp living ideas well, it is necessary first of all to carry out ideological revolutionization successfully in the leadership as well as give a scientific basis to the leadership's thinking, and to grasp the scientific method of materialistic dialectics.

In grasping living ideas, we often meet with such contradictions as the upper and the lower levels, important and unimportant matters, superficial phenomena and essential nature, immediate and long-term interests, the mainstream and the tributaries, strong points and faults, praise and criticism, internal and external causes, consistence and transience, progress and retrogression, etc. The course of grasping living ideas is a course of correctly knowing and dealing with these contradictions from the viewpoint of unity of opposites.

In the past, as we did not know enough about these questions, we had one-sided ideas and acted one-sidedly about them, including paying attention only to the lower but not to the upper levels, grasping minor but not major matters, seeing the superficial phenomena but not the essential nature, and caring for only immediate interests but not for long-term interests. In recent years we have paid attention to arming people's heads with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and as a result we can grasp living ideas better and better.

Since the beginning of this year we have held on many occasions study classes for the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought by cadres, guiding all to master dialectics and combining revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific attitude. The work of mass character grasping of living ideas is more enlivened than ever.

* * *

FOUR-GOOD COMPANY

Giving Prominence to Proletarian Politics, Building a Revolutionized, Militant Company Unit

by

Party Branch of Transport Company of a Certain Engineering Unit under PLA Peking Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 17, 1970)

The Party branch of a transportation company of a PLA engineers unit at Peking has been indoctrinating members of the company with the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and the resolution of the 1960 enlarged session of the Military Commission since 1960, resulting in the company's being rated a "4-good company" for 9 years running.--SCMP Ed.

Since Vice Chairman Lin issued the call to unfold the movement of creating four-good companies in 1960, our company, relying on the collective wisdom and strength of the masses, has conscientiously carried out the Kutien Meeting Resolution and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission and has been rated a four-good company for nine years running. The most fundamental point in our experience is to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything and to perseveringly take the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics.

Giving Prominence to Proletarian Politics Is a Prerequisite to Creating a Four-Good Company

This has been pointed out in the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission: "Politics is the commander, the soul. Political work is the life blood of our Army and the fundamental guarantee of all work." Our company is a unit where there is a relatively strong demand for technique. During the movement for creating four-good companies, the struggle between the two lines in army building is often and largely expressed in whether prominence should be given to proletarian politics or to technique.

In 1964, as a result of the attack by the evil wind of military competition fanned by counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ch'ing, two different conditions appeared at one time in our company:

The motoring instruction platoon vigorously conducted training of driving on the railroad, in order to bring up "technical pace-setters." It therefore slackened political and ideological work. Eventually, motoring training was successful, but ideological problems heaped up and none of the five squads of this platoon was rated a four-good unit at the year-end.

The transport platoon did not believe in military competition but constantly and perseveringly put politics in command and brought ideological work to the fore, effectively bringing about the accomplishment of technical training and various tasks. Its several squads were rated four-good units at the year end.

In the general rating that year, we compared our conditions with the two "Resolutions" and, taking these two platoons as example, conscientiously summed up our experience gained by both positive and negative examples. We all understood deeply that: giving prominence to proletarian politics, putting politics in command of technique and using revolutionization to lead mechanization, is a bright road for the building of a company unit, whereas giving prominence to technique is a sidetrack.

In that year, for the purpose of further eliminating the influence of the simple technical viewpoint of the bourgeoisie, we organized comrades of the whole company to hold three big discussions in succession on the question of giving prominence to politics. The comrades deeply realized that: only when politics is put in command of technique will it be possible to bring technique into play; only when people have been trained to serve the people whole-heartedly will they be able to drive the cars in service of the people. Thus, they further heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and enhanced their consciousness in giving prominence to proletarian politics.

Taking the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics has not been all plain sailing. When our company was rated a four-good company for nine years running, some cadres and fighters fostered the wrong idea that "so long as we don't allow an accident to occur, we are sure of gaining the four-good title for the tenth successive year." The Party branch realized that this was a sign of "deviation." For this reason, we organized all to study once again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is the commander, the soul," and his doctrine on the "four firsts" in the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission.

This made them understand that: Safety in work is geared to strengthening of the revolutionized and militant building of the company unit and is needed in strengthening combat preparedness. But safety in driving does not mean that the four-good requirements have been fulfilled. If safety in driving takes the place of the four-good requirements and if this is allowed to develop, there will be the danger of deviation from Chairman Mao's line of army building.

The comrades said: "We have gained the four-good title in the past nine years because we give prominence to proletarian politics and put Mao Tse-tung's

thought in command of our action. There may be one thousand and one ways of guaranteeing this, but Mao Tse-tung's thought is the fundamental guarantee for the creation of a four-good unit." This study and discussion further righted the orientation of building of the company and promoted the implementation of the four-good requirements.

Cadres Must Be Leaders in Giving Prominence to Politics

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined." We have realized that: To make the company take the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics, cadres must first take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, carry out ideological remolding well and be leaders in giving prominence to proletarian politics.

For some time last year, the leading group of the Party branch failed to tightly grasp the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, so that some problems arose in ideological revolutionization. To revolutionize the thinking of the leading group, we laid emphasis on grasping the question of heightening the understanding of the meaning of sustained revolution. The method we adopted was:

1. Criticism by the masses. The masses are invited to rate and criticize the cadres' thinking regarding sustained revolution and to help the cadres heighten their understanding.

2. Holding study classes. Effort is made to grasp the cadres' principal questions related to sustained revolution and to help them in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the new Party Constitution. Preparation is made to solve one or two questions purposefully each time.

3. Holding discussion and application meetings. Cadres go among the fighters to talk about their living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and their experience in heightening their consciousness in sustained revolution. This not only promotes the revolutionization of the cadres' thinking, but also urges the fighters to revolutionize their thinking.

Comrade Chang Yuan-mu, an instructor, went down from the office to the company last year and was discontented with his work at one time. Later, with the help of the Party branch and the masses, he studied and applied the "three constantly-read articles" and the new Party Constitution in a living way, heightened his consciousness of sustained revolution, and aroused his revolutionary spirit.

To be leaders in giving prominence to proletarian politics, the leading cadres must help the fighters through verbal instructions and personal demonstrations. Our method of work is:

First, everyone must carry out political work whether he is a military cadre or a political cadre.

Second, whatever they may say or do, the cadres must link it with politics, take a good hold of politics and act as a model in putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of their deeds. To carry out Chairman Mao's great call to "heighten vigilance and defend the motherland," we cadres first go in the fore to do so.

Comrade An Yu-lin, the supply chief, did not use a car when going to buy grain and vegetables for the company, but often walked several li by himself and brought the food in a basket or in a cart. He said: "This not only will economize gasolene but also helps me cultivate the style of enduring hardship."

Third, through the system requiring a cadre to accompany a truck, teaching of the fundamental principle of giving prominence to proletarian politics is regarded as a regular task. Our Party branch has ruled that when three trucks are dispatched together there must be one platoon cadre to lead them, and when five trucks are dispatched together there must be one company cadre to lead them. In leading these trucks, the cadre must first take ideological leadership and teach the fundamental principle.

Last year, when three squads of our company were standing on guard in a certain place, deputy company commander Chiang Yu-ho led all other comrades, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching "The Chinese Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution," to make use of the odd bits of time found in the course of carrying out their duties to actively propagate to the local masses Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "Being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people" and his great call to "unite together to win still greater victories." The fighters learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Our cadres lead us in accomplishing not only our tasks of transportation, but also our political tasks. This makes us understand that a revolutionary driver must not only drive a truck well, but also propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought to the masses and arm the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought at all times and in all places. This is the lofty duty of every revolutionary fighter."

Trusting and Relying on the Masses, Making the Two "Resolutions" Take Root in the Company

This has been pointed out in the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission: "It is necessary to rouse the broad masses, to rely on all cadres and to mobilize all Party members and YCL members to do political work. They must speak, supervise this work, and encourage and criticize one another."

Our company carries out non-combatant duties in scattered groups throughout the year. The spots of service are innumerable and the line of service is long. The trucks often have to go from one place to another. It often happens that "many trucks are dispatched at the same time but they do not meet one another." This characteristics makes it necessary for

our company leadership to pay greater attention to rousing and trusting the masses, besides playing their exemplary and leading role, so that the spirit of these two "Resolutions" may really take root in the company.

The fighters constantly stand on the first line of struggle in the company. They see most clearly the condition of the company.

In 1968 when new fighters came to the company, some cadres held that the company was burdened with heavy tasks and had few backbone elements, so that it was "urgent" that the new fighters should first learn some techniques. Some other comrades, including squad leader Chi Hsing-liang, were of the opinion that the new fighters should as a matter of course learn techniques first, but the question was in what position this learning should be placed. In no way should the "four firsts" be turned into "four seconds" and should one run counter to the direction pointed out by the two "Resolutions."

The masses' opinion hit the nail on the head and taught us a big lesson. We modestly accepted their opinion. Displaying the old traditions of the company, we first taught the new fighters Chairman Mao's line of army building and roused the veteran fighters to lead them, to put politics in command of technique, and to help and lead the new fighters concretely. In that year, the new drivers went through training for only one month in our company, but they made relatively fast progress ideologically and technically.

In the past few years, we took our trusting and relying on the masses as an important problem in revolutionizing the thinking of the leading group. We succeeded in: consulting with the masses in drawing up measures; asking the masses to air their views when problems arose; asking the masses to examine our work. While relying on the masses, the company and platoon cadres continuously strengthened their concept of the masses.

The two "Resolutions" intensively embody Chairman Mao's idea of army building. Arming the masses with the two "Resolutions" is the fundamental principle in building the company. Therefore, we tightly grasp the study of the two "Resolutions". We study them repeatedly every year in connection with the general rating, initial rating and monthly examination of the four-good requirements, study them promptly in connection with the living ideas, and study them specially in connection with the problems of a similar nature. "Once the masses learn the truth, they will have a common target and will work with united effort."

On one occasion, squad leader Chi Hsing-liang went with a new fighter Chang Pao-hua to do out-door driving training. Chang was bent on learning the skill. He drove the truck so fast that an accident almost occurred when the vehicle turned a corner. Chi immediately stopped his truck and got together with Little Chang to study Chairman Mao's teaching about maintaining a firm and correct political orientation. This made Little Chang understand that before training oneself technically, one must first be trained

ideologically, and that if one did not have a correct orientation ideologically, one would not serve the people even if he might have mastered the skills better.

Practice makes us understand deeply: Cadres must be leaders in giving prominence to proletarian politics and, meanwhile, fully rouse the masses. When all work with united effort, show concern for company building and conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line of army building, it will be possible to create four-good companies and to build a revolutionized, militant company.

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Northeast China Province Makes Headway in Expanding Light Industry

(NCNA-English Harbin, Aug. 19, 1970)

the revolutionary committees at all levels in the northeast china province of heilungkiang have mobilized the masses to work hard and rely on themselves to expand the province's light industry. this has been done in accordance with the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao.

more than 3,000 factories, workshops and production groups have been set up in the province this year to produce soap, cotton cloth, electric light bulbs, bicycles, knitting wool, knitwear and other consumer products. this is rapidly ending the backwardness of the province's light industry.

Light industry was greatly expanded in heilungkiang under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line after liberation, especially during the great leap forward in 1958. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents savagely opposed chairman mao's revolutionary line and slashed back the light industry, which remained backward for years because of this.

the masses criticized and repudiated liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the vigorous movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they started a mass drive to build local light industry so as to implement chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the province is using local resources to build light industry by self-reliance. the province has plentiful resources for a linen cloth industry. but the old technological processes were still used for some time in flax retting, decorticating, spinning and weaving. this prevented the industry from advancing. the workers conducted revolutionary mass criticism in the cultural revolution. in a technical innovations campaign, they evolved new methods of flax retting and made a new flax decorticating machine. linen output rose. making the best use of old equipment, the chemical works at chiamuszu and yushutun in a little over forty days built two workshops that turn out enough tallow for the province's soap making needs. the province has started making many machine parts which formerly had to be obtained from other parts of the country.

the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province have firmly relied on the masses and brought into full play the initiative of all trades and areas in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements."

they have run large numbers of small factories in streets and lanes in towns and cities and in communes and production brigades in the countryside. hailin county this year has set up some 80 small factories operated at the levels of the county, people's communes or brigades. these factories

use local resources to turn out over two hundred products, including iron and wooden farm tools, small farm machinery, electric motors, utensils, knitwear and woven products. the county now supplies a bigger proportion of the daily necessities it uses. the city of mutanchiang set up 83 street-run factories within a few months. they now produce nearly one hundred products including electronic elements used in production by bigger factories. the city's total industrial output value in the first five months this year was double that for the whole of 1969.

the province makes use of existing industry while developing light industry. the old factories have raised their production since the beginning of the year as a result of the mass movements for increasing production and practising economy, socialist emulation and technical innovations. the semi-annual output of matches, electric light bulbs, bicycles, batteries, cotton cloth, woollen goods, knitting wool, leather shoes, plastic products and beverages showed increases ranging from 15 to 60 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

PRODUCTION BRIGADE

North China Production Brigade Obtains High Yields on Saline Land

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 19, 1970)

saline land worked by a production brigade in chihsien county in the north china province of hopei has been improved by the poor and lower-middle peasants illuminated by the brilliance of mao tsetung thought and it now gives high yields.

grain output in 1969 was 6.3 tons per hectare as against 3.14 tons in 1965 and ginned cotton for the same years was 960 kilogrammes as against 465 kg. per hectare as a result of their hard work.

the hsiaohanchuang production brigade of the weitun people's commune is located on low-lying land. because the soil was water-soaked over long years, the fields were badly salinized. in spring when the weather was very dry, the soil was covered with a white saline crust. in summer there was a lot of rain but drainage was poor. the river was often flooded. the peasants made progress in production after liberation. but the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi kept grain and cotton output very low. the production brigade still depended on the state for food grain and loans to expand production up to 1962.

the poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to change this situation. they studied chairman mao's great teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture" and this gave them the key to ensuring high stable yields -- irrigation by sweet water. the commune members were mobilized and throughout the winter they dug 30 wells, each about 10 metres deep. but the water contained 0.4 per cent salt and was unsuitable for irrigation. they dug deeper, hoping to find sweet water in the intermediate strata. they sank a well that was 54 metres deep but the water was worse, containing more than 0.5 per cent salt. their plan failed.

people next proposed to store rain water during the rainy season for spring irrigation. this project worked, and grain output rose to 3 tons per hectare on 26 hectares of irrigated fields. this made them self-sufficient in food grain. but a drought hit the following year and output dropped.

the underground water sources were salty, and they could not rely on surface water either. what was to be done? the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao was beginning. it stimulated the revolutionary spirit of the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants, which served as a powerful motive force in grasping revolution and promoting production. they followed chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." they analyzed the process of sinking wells, studied the geographical conditions of the low-lying areas and the cause of salinization, and decided to try again to sink wells even deeper.

to dig such deep wells was a new undertaking then in the locality. the poor and lower-middle peasants proudly declared: "people beat new paths, and they dig wells too. any difficulty can be overcome. if a well 100 metres deep won't work, we'll dig 200 or 300 metres down. with invincible mao tsetung thought as our weapon, we'll find fresh underground water."

they studied chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle over and over again, they pooled their wisdom and worked out a careful plan. they raised the funds needed among themselves.

the work started. northern winters are bitter and the earth freezes. but this could not shake the iron will of the peasants. they dug a well more than 250 metres deep and reached the fresh water.

washing the soil with water from the first deep well raised per-hectare yield to 4.5 tons that year. the land used to have a white crust during dry spells. irrigation now keeps the soil black. the people were keen to dig more wells. all the 46 hectares of farmland were irrigated thanks to three deep wells dug between 1966 and 1969. the commune members raised 60,000 yuan among themselves to dig the wells and built the related installations. they did not ask the state for any funds but relied on themselves entirely.

at the same time, the peasants levelled the land and built drainage and irrigation works on a large scale. they repeatedly studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles and sharply criticized liu shao-chi's "philosophy of survival", "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and his other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash in the course of the work. commune members said: "if we are afraid of hardship and fatigue, we will be defeated in our minds before we even start. the harder the task, the more eager we are to shoulder it. in the course of the work, we will gain wisdom and experience and heroes will emerge."

taking the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai brigade as their examples, the poor and lower-middle peasants of hsiaohanchuang village withstood great hardships. they levelled the land of the whole brigade and built a complete system of drainage and irrigation works. these created conditions for increasing production greatly. they added other measures to get the full effect of using the deep wells, such as raising pigs for manure, using improved seeds, interplanting catch crops, close-planting and expanding the multiple-cropped acreage.

the brigade doubled its grain output in four years. it had delivered 124 tons of surplus grain and 68 tons of ginned cotton to the state. despite drought this spring, the brigade had another good wheat harvest. a good autumn harvest is in sight.

RURAL EMULATION MOVEMENT

Northwest China Countryside Launches Mass Movement to Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 18, 1970)

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the countryside of kansu province, northwest china, are leading the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres to deepen the mass movement to learn from tachai in building water conservancy projects by self-reliance. they have made great achievements. holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the province built more than 4,400 small and medium-sized water conservancy projects between october of last year and june of this year. this irrigates 29,300 hectares. they also completed more than 66,600 hectares of terraced fields of the tachai type and raised fields.

kansu province is an important agricultural area in northwest china. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution. they spread the fallacy that "because of low precipitation and the lack of sources of water, kansu province has dim prospects for agriculture". therefore, agricultural production developed slowly in the province.

in the face of this situation, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels, using mao tsetung thought as their weapon, led the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres in penetratingly criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this aroused the initiative of the masses to farm for the revolution and stimulated the movement to learn from tachai. after criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, the revolutionary masses in the chiuchuan region redoubled their efforts in agricultural construction. the region had a bumper harvest in 1969. the total grain output was 15.6 per cent over that of the previous year, itself a big harvest year.

in the mass movement to learn from tachai, the leadership at all levels in the kansu countryside dispatched a great number of cadres to go to selected communes and production brigades to make investigations and sum up and spread advanced experience. the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of the changcheng people's commune, wuwei county, which borders on the tengkeli desert and is traversed by the famous ancient great wall, studied chairman mao's brilliant articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" in a living way. they learned from the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. they planted shelter belts beside sand dunes to turn a poor area into flourishing farmland. the hungssunu commune in shantan county used

to be vulnerable to drought. the cadres and masses there fostered the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and led in water by cutting through hills and building canals. they have expanded the irrigated fields in the past few years to more than 130 hectares and the grain output has risen by four times. the introduction of these advanced experience throughout the province fired the masses with the revolutionary will to change nature.

the tinghsi region and minchin and kaolan counties were known as the driest places in the province. the people built but few irrigation facilities owing to the shortage of water. after learning from the advanced experience of tachai, the revolutionary masses put up the rousing slogan "search for underground water" and started to sink wells, dig springs and repair ponds and build dams, and devised projects to detain and lead underground water to where it is needed. they also made rational use of surface water and full use of rain water. this gradually changed the natural conditions. the counties in the lungnan mountainous region found it very difficult to terrace hills into farmland. by fostering the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres broke ice and moved stones in the winter and took the stones up to the hills in the summer. they finally built terraces on the hill slopes with 30 to 40 degree gradients. this helped raise farm output rapidly.

energetic efforts are also being made in scientific experiments throughout the province. the old idea was that high grain yields are improbable in the cold highlands which have a high humidity. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the paichiaho production team of the nanwa commune in linhsia county on the cold highlands exploded this myth by making scientific experiments in the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act. repeated experiments provided rich experience for popularizing good strain seed in the high cold mountain region. the production team's average grain yield in 1969 hit four tons per hectare. with chairman mao's philosophic concepts to guide them in farming, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the paiyangno no. 4 production team of the chingchuan commune in yumen in 1968 won a per mou (15 mou to a hectare) yield of 500.5 kilogrammes, equivalent to 7,507.5 kg. per hectare, from 22 mou of wheat field more than 2,000 metres above sea level in the chilien mountains. the team's average wheat yield in the following year still reached 5.25 tons per hectare despite a severe frost. the province now has a 200,000-strong contingent with poor and lower-middle peasants as the backbone for scientific experiments. this contingent is playing an increasingly big role in promoting agricultural production in the province.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

National Defense Minister Khieu Samphan Appointed Vice Prime Minister of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1970)

[the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a communique here today on the appointment of its national defence minister khieu samphan as vice-prime minister.

the communique reads:

on the proposal of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and that of samdech prime minister, mr. khieu samphan, minister of national defence of the royal government of national union of cambodia, is appointed vice-prime minister pluralistically with his post, by kret no. 36 of august 19, 1970 of samdech head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.k.

CHINA AND CUBA

Delegation of China-Cuba Friendship Association Returns to Peking After Taking Part in Celebrations of National Insurrection Day of Cuba

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1970)

[the delegation of the china-cuba friendship association comprising chang wei-lieh, vice-president, and fang hsiao, council member, of the c.c.f.a. returned here by plane today after taking part in the celebrations of the national insurrection day of cuba (july 26) on invitation.

the delegation was met at the airport by shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association; ting hsi-lin, leading member of an organization concerned; and viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in china.

during its stay in cuba, the delegation visited a number of factories and villages in la habana, matanzas, las villas, camaguey and oriente provinces and was given friendly reception and welcome by leading members of the departments concerned in various places. the delegation met leading members of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples, the cuba-china friendship association and the trade union on different occasions.

when it left havana, the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the cuban departments and organizations concerned, li shan-yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cuba, and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to cuba.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Foreign Ministry Lodges Serious Protest with Czechoslovak Authorities

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1970)

li lien-ching, deputy director of the department of the soviet union and east european affairs of the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china, at an urgent meeting by appointment with the charge d'affaires ad interim of the czechoslovak embassy in china, lodged a serious verbal protest against the czechoslovak authorities' unjustified obstruction of normal diplomatic contacts between the chinese and cambodian embassies in czechoslovakia.

since august 13, the diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in czechoslovakia have on many occasions gone to the cambodian embassy in czechoslovakia to make normal diplomatic contacts with isoup ghanty, secretary of the cambodian embassy. but their contacts were subjected to crude interference and unjustified obstruction by the czechoslovak authorities.

the chinese embassy in czechoslovakia repeatedly asked for a meeting by appointment with the responsible officials of the czechoslovak foreign ministry to make representations on this matter, but the czechoslovak foreign ministry has all along put off the appointment and refused to have the meeting. this is unreasonable to the extreme.

on august 20, li lien-ching, deputy director of the department of the soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, had an urgent meeting by appointment with zikmund tobias, charge d'affaires ad interim of the czechoslovak embassy in china, and lodged a serious protest with the czechoslovak authorities against their unjustified obstruction of the normal diplomatic activities of the chinese embassy in czechoslovakia. he pointed out that it was a crude interference by the czechoslovak authorities in the normal diplomatic activities of the chinese embassy and a serious violation of international practice. he sternly warned the czechoslovak side that the czechoslovak authorities must be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Delegation of Activists of Japanese Socialist Party Led by Mr. Hisao Kuroda

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1970)

premier chou en-lai today met all the members of the delegation of the activists of the japanese socialist party led by mr. hisao kuroda. they are: haruo okada, secretary-general of the delegation, yasutoshi akamatsu, hisao ishino, atsuhide ueda, akio kaji, kanji kodama, shinjiro hasuo, jun matsuba and yusaku yayama, members of the delegation.

premier chou en-lai had a friendly talk with the japanese friends.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned hsu ming, wu hsiao-ta and wang hsiao-yun.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Friendship Delegation to China Led by Kozo Sasaki, Former Chairman of Japanese Socialist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1970)

premier chou en-lai today met all the members of the friendship delegation to china led by kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japanese socialist party. they are: kihachiro kimura, deputy leader, keiichi yamamoto, secretary-general, noboru yamazaki, toshiaki matsuzawa, kyo usui, bunji shinohara, members, and katsuo koyama, interpreter, of the delegation.

premier chou en-lai had a friendly talk with the japanese friends and had breakfast with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned hsu ming, wu hsiao-ta and wang hsiao-yun.

Chiao Kuan-hua Gives Dinner in Honor of Friendship Delegation to China Led by Kozo Sasaki

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1970)

chiao kuan-hua, leading member of the china-japan friendship association, gave a dinner this evening in honour of all the members of the friendship delegation to china with kozo sasaki, former chairman of the japanese socialist party, as its leader, and kihachiro kimura as its deputy leader.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present at the dinner were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun and others.

MALAYSIA

Malayan Workers, Peasants Struggle against Oppression, Exploitation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1970)

workers and peasants of various nationalities in malaya recently took actions against ruthless persecution and exploitation perpetrated by the rahman-razak and lee kuan yew puppet cliques in collusion with foreign monopoly capital.

according to broadcasts of the "voice of malayan revolution", workers of three factories in singapore have, since the latter half of july, ignored restrictions set by the reactionary laws of the lee kuan yew puppet clique and adopted strike or go-slow actions to oppose its barbarous persecution and ruthless exploitation in collusion with imperialist monopoly capital and comprador capital.

the peasants' struggle against persecution is also developing in malaya, the radio said. thousands of peasants in two districts of kelantan state recently waged courageous struggles to resolutely oppose the rahman-razak puppet clique's scheme to drive them away from their land. they firmly refused to pay land tax to the puppet clique and repeatedly frustrated the threat and coercion of the enemy.

resolute struggles were also waged recently by over 3,000 peasants in the area bordering thailand to oppose the malayan puppet regime's decision to confiscate, on the pretext of facilitating "military actions", 12,000 acres of land reclaimed by the local people. the peasants in another area also bravely defied the enemy's "deportation order" and successfully defended 200 acres of land they had diligently cultivated for 25 years.

the radio pointed out that encouraged and inspired by the successive victories scored by the malayan national liberation army in armed struggle, the various nationalities in malaya are getting more and more closely united around the communist party of malaya and developing their liberation struggles in different forms including armed struggle for the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys in malaya.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to His Majesty King Mahendra Expressing Solicitude for Flood Victims in Nepal

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1970)

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china chou en-lai sent a message to his majesty king mahendra bir bikram shah deva of nepal today, expressing solicitude for the nepalese flood victims. the message reads:

his majesty king mahendra bir bikram shah deva,
kingdom of nepal
kathmandu

upon learning of the serious floods in nepal, the chinese people are very much concerned over the mishap to the people in the afflicted areas. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to express deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the people of the afflicted areas.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

august 19, 1970

Chinese Red Cross Society Sends Message to Nepal Red Cross Society Expressing Sympathy with Nepalese Flood Victims

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1970)

the chinese red cross society today sent a message to the nepal red cross society to extend solicitude for flood victims in nepal. the message reads:

red cross kathmandu

learning of the severe floods caused by heavy rains in nepal, the chinese red cross society is concerned for the people in the affected areas and requests your society to convey to them our sympathy and solicitude. our society decides to donate rmb 300,000 yuan for the purchase of blankets, vitamins, antibiotics, anti-diarrhea and hematonics to help the people in the affected areas overcome their difficulties.

chinese red cross
peking august 19, 1970

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Table Tennis Team Visits China-Korea Friendship Commune to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1970)

with profound brotherly feelings, members of the peking hunghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune today beat drums and gongs to give a warm welcome to their korean comrades-in-arms from the front of anti-u.s. struggle -- the comrades on the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by team leader kang yung kwan and deputy team leader kim dong heub.

a week ago, the members of this commune warmly welcomed in their own commune the korean ambassador to china hyun joon keuk and his wife and members of the korean embassy. together they celebrated the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the friendly relations between the peking hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune and the taikam-ri korean-chinese friendship co-operative farm of korea.

the commune members were very happy today to have the comrades on the korean table tennis team as their guests. they put up big red streamers bearing the slogans: "we warmly welcome the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation" and "we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland exclamation"

"comrades, coming to our commune, you are in your own home." the commune members welcomed the korean comrades-in-arms with resounding applause. in the meeting-room of the commune revolutionary committee where there were the portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, comrade shen tsung-ju, leading member of the commune revolutionary committee, extended warm welcome and greetings to the korean-comrades-in-arms on behalf of the cadres and members of the whole commune. then he told them how the commune members grasped revolution and promoted production.

sitting together and chatting intimately, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms praised in unison the militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of the two countries in their common struggle against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism.

the korean comrades made a round of the commune's pig farm, dairy farm, stud farm, milk product workshop and vineyard. when they came to the vineyard, team leader kang yung kwan, deputy team leader kim dong heub and the korean table tennis players, together with chinese table tennis players, joyfully joined the commune members in picking grapes. team leader kang yung kwan said happily: "these are grapes of china-korea friendship exclamation"

during the break, team leader kang yung kwan said: "we have come here with the brotherly feelings of the korean people and their sportsmen and the taikam-ri korean-chinese friendship co-operative farm for the chinese people and their sportsmen and the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune. we will bring back the fraternal feelings of the chinese comrades-in-arms without fail."

comrade shen tsung-ju said: "we receive the comrades of the korean table tennis team as our kinsmen. your visit to our commune is a tremendous encouragement to us. we hope that you will convey our brotherly greetings to all comrades of the taikam-ri korean-chinese friendship co-operative farm."

in their conversation, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries together wished chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, good health, and hoped that the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea would be further consolidated and developed.

Korean Table Tennis Team Arrives in Shanghai for Visit

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 20, 1970)

the table tennis team of the democratic people's republic of korea, with kang yung kwan as its leader and kim dong heub as its deputy leader, arrived here from peking by plane today for a visit.

warmly welcoming the korean comrades at the airport were: chou chun-lin, leading member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the shanghai physical culture and sports committee and the departments concerned chen teh-hsuen, hsu hai-tao and chang chen-ya, and representatives of shanghai table tennis players.

in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet warmly welcoming the korean table tennis team.

present at the banquet were chou chun-lin and leading members of the shanghai physical culture and sports committee and the departments concerned as well as representatives of shanghai table tennis players.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the fraternal friendship between the people of china and korea and the sportsmen of the two countries. the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the further strengthening and development of the great friendship and revolutionary unity between the chinese and korean people and their sportsmen.

also present was jun jong yung, first secretary of the korean embassy in china, who accompanied the korean table tennis team to shanghai.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Chairman Arafat's Special Envoy Housni Younes

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1970)

premier chou en-lai today met housni younes, special envoy of yasser arafat, chairman of the palestine liberation organization executive committee, chairman of the central committee of the palestine liberation organization and official spokesman of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh), and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

present on the occasion was hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

also present were chi peng-fei, chinese vice-foreign minister, ho ying, leading member of the west asian and african affairs department, and han hsu, leading member of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

US

US Imperialism Blatantly Dumps Chemical Gas into High Seas

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1970)

atrocious u.s. imperialism blatantly dumped a large amount of destructive chemical gas into the atlantic ocean yesterday, according to reports from washington.

such criminal act of the nixon administration has aroused strong opposition among the american people and the people of other countries.

it was reported that the u.s. defense department announced on july 30 a decision to sink in the atlantic 12,500 so-called "obsolete" nerve gas rockets stored at the military bases in anniston, alabama, and blue grass, kentucky. this immediately met vehement protest from the american people along the coast of the atlantic ocean, residents on the bahama and bermuda islands and the people of venezuela, peru and other latin american countries. taking no heed of such opposition, however, the nixon administration dispatched troops to escort the transport of the nerve gas rockets to the north carolina military port. the rockets were immediately loaded on a freighter and were sunk yesterday in the atlantic ocean over 450 kilometres east of cape kennedy, florida and over 260 kilometres north-east of bahama islands. a.p. revealed yesterday that u.s. imperialism will dump 5,000 tons of mustard gas munitions into the atlantic ocean over 200 kilometres east of maryland tomorrow.

openly facing universal condemnation, the nixon administration dumped a large amount of extremely poisonous chemicals into the high seas. this not only effects the growth of living matters in the ocean and the utilization of oceanic resources, but gravely endangers the life of the people. the nixon

administration asserted in a statement on august 9 that the "disposal in ocean waters of 16,000 feet (5,000 meters) depth will not violate" any "provisions of international law", that it was "absolutely convinced that the ocean disposal constitutes no hazard to human life", and so on and so forth -- all lies designed to cover up its crime.

u.s. imperialism has frenziedly conducted arms expansion and war preparations for a long time. it has prepared not only for conventional wars, but also for atomic, chemical and germ wars. it has already manufactured and stockpiled large quantities of chemical weapons. these weapons are stored not only at the military bases in the united states but also at the u.s. military bases in okinawa, the philippines, south korea, west germany and china's territory taiwan entrenched by the chiang kai-shek bandit gang. in the past few years, leakage of the poisonous gas occurred in okinawa, west germany and the united states, causing injuries and deaths of inhabitants and livestock. u.s. imperialism has been strongly condemned for these crimes by the local people and sternly denounced by the progressive world public opinion. while dumping the so-called "obsolete" gas rockets into the ocean to ease the people's opposition to its preparations for chemical and germ wars, u.s. imperialism continues to step up the manufacture and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological weapons of various kinds. last year nixon pretentiously announced the "renunciation of the first use" of chemical weapons and the "renouncing of the use" of germ weapons. soon afterwards, the nixon administration placed some research bases under the department of health to cover up its criminal activities, but the research and manufacture of chemical and germ weapons were still going on. in fort detrick, one of the six major army bases, about 3,000 persons were engaged in the research in this respect. according to the watered-down u.s. official figures, spendings on chemical and germ weapons reached 270 million dollars in the fiscal 1970. it was disclosed that the edgewood arsenal in maryland purchased more than 420 million dollars worth of chemical and germ weapons last year. at present, 13,000 tons of gas are still stored in okinawa.

however, in face of the mounting anti-u.s. revolutionary struggle of the people of the world, u.s. imperialism can never save itself from its doom no matter what kind of weapons it manufactures and uses.

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

AGNEW'S ASIAN TOUR

Agnew's Activity in Seoul

(Hong Kong Hsin Wan-pao August 25, 1970)

The first leg of Agnew's Asian tour is Seoul. He is talking with South Korea's Park Chung Hee clique for the withdrawal of 20,000 US troops. On the surface, this is troop withdrawal. Actually, this is troop advance. In order to "compensate" for the ground withdrawal, they are advancing in the air by sending a large batch of "Phantom" planes into South Korea. This is similar to the troop withdrawal in Cambodia, where the withdrawal of ground forces has been replaced by massive bombing. But South Korea is different in one respect: only a portion of the ground forces is to be withdrawn.

Such shifts in military deployment do not affect war preparations at all.

Moreover, the US also agrees to Japanese forces returning to South Korea to be its "vanguards." This then will intensify their war preparations.

With US support, the Park Chung Hee clique of South Korea continues to expand its armed forces.

North Korea points out that the US war preparations are being actively carried out, as can be seen from the increase of military provocations. In the first seven months of this year, on the 38th parallel US forces raided or bombarded North Korea more than 6,500 times, averaging nearly a thousand times a month or over 30 times a day. How frantic!

It is for this reason that North Korea is in array, and warns the US and Japan not to make any hasty move.

These depositions made by the US in South Korea fully show up the meaning of "withdrawal" in Nixon's Asian policy. This is no pull-out in any real sense of the word, but staying under disguise. This is no "peace" in any real sense of the word, but the desire for a new war.

As for Park Chung Hee and his like, they take the opportunity to demand more. When the US makes a show of withdrawing troops, they hold out their hands for alms as "compensation." This makes them all the more ridiculous.

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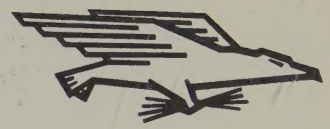

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